

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION EDUCATION CO-OPERATION

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MARCH 24, 1915



THE NATIONAL PROBLEM

By which method can the farmer best serve his country?
Protectionists Please Answer

Circulation over 34,000 weekly

The George White Rearmount Combination Plowing and Threshing Steam Tractor

Different sizes of Engines and Threshers to suit all conditions — we handle everything for the Thresherman.

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We are making the best quality of goods that the above said over fifty years' experience, our thoroughly equipped plant, our expert staff of mechanics, our knowledge of actual requirements in the field, and our admission of the fact that it is never too late to learn, and add improvements to our goods, can inculcate in them, and we are here to illustrate to the prospective buyer That "we have the goods."

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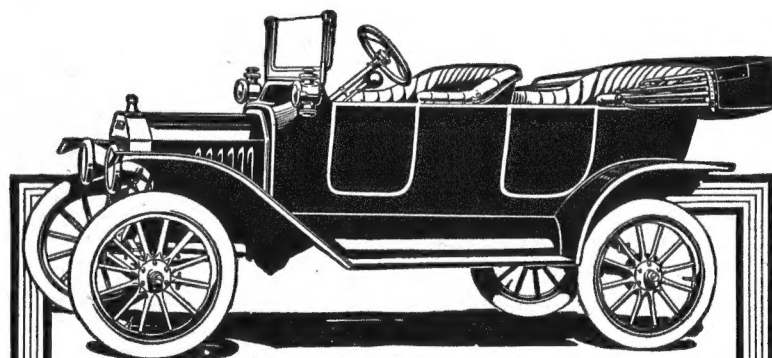
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No advance in the price of the "Made in Canada" Ford will be made because of the 7½% War Tariff. We as loyal Canadians will gladly absorb whatever increased duty we are forced to pay on such raw materials as cannot be obtained at home. The Ford is manufactured in Canada—not assembled in Canada.

The Ford Runabout is \$540; the Town Car is \$850; the Coupelet \$850; the Sedan \$1150—all fully equipped, f.o.b. Ford, Ont. Ford buyers will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915. Write Ford Factory, Ford, Ont., for Catalogue I.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

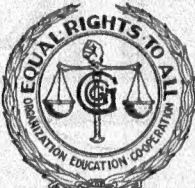
A Special Word to Subscribers

When you receive a pink notice attached to this page it shows that your subscription is about to expire. Please renew at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. Please do not delay in forwarding your renewal when you receive PINK notice, as we cannot supply back copies that may be missed. By acting promptly you will not only get every copy, but also assist us in giving you our very best service. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. Send \$1.00 for one year, or we shall be glad to have you take advantage of our special offer of \$2.00 for three years. Always use postal or express money orders when remitting. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Classified—4 cents per word per issue.
No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Service that is Worth Dollars

The farmers as a class have been the last to organize and the last to realize the absolute need of putting the very best business methods into their work. But today, with keen competition and the heavy economic burdens upon the agricultural industry, the farmer who "makes good" must not only be up and doing early in the morning, but he must plan his work so as to get the greatest results from his own labor, the labor of his horses and his farm help.

Hard work and good planning will accomplish much and may bring success, but success will be more certainly attained if the farmer keeps sufficient records to show him year by year the results secured from the different branches of his work.

Further, the farmer, as much as any other business man, must keep abreast of the times, know when improved machinery is being constructed, what new methods have been discovered in soil tillage, stock breeding and other lines. Last, and by no means least, the farmer must know how and where to sell his product to get the very utmost value from it.

Must be Up and Doing

The farmer who lies in bed until eight o'clock in the morning, does not study, carries out his work in a haphazard way, sows foul seed or markets his stuff carelessly, is almost sure to have his mortgage foreclosed sooner or later. Any man in any other line of business who follows a careless course is soon eliminated by the remorseless war of competition.

There are many things that a farmer can do which will equip him to do better farming, secure bigger profits and have a better living than at present. He can attend agricultural college, either for the regular course or for the short courses. He can visit the experimental farms and demonstration farms and get some good ideas from them. He can attend the lectures given at the "better farming" trains, and all this will help him very much, altho attending the agricultural college will cost him considerable.

The Best Investment

In proportion to the investment there is not any one way by which a farmer can get better value for his money than by subscribing to the best farm journal that it is possible for him to find. Every farmer should have at least one good farm journal going into his house regularly. Every farm journal contains at least some information that the farmer will not find anywhere else, and in these days the farmer who is successful and progressive is the one who reads and studies.

The farm journal of the present day should be

in reality the business adviser of the farmer, in the production and disposition of his crops.

It should be the friend and counsellor of the housewife, and it should provide instruction and entertainment for every member of the family.

The farm magazine that gives this service soon becomes a very welcome weekly visitor in the farm

because it is cheaper, yet she would be just the same woman in unbleached cotton as if dressed in broadcloth, and you would save a lot of money by providing for her the cheaper dress. You do not paper the walls of your front room with brown paper, yet it would be just as serviceable as the pictured papers you purchase at a higher price. It would be cheaper to have grass growing in front

of your house than a nice flower garden. It would be cheaper to drive in a buckboard than a buggy, yet you do not do it if you can afford anything better. We do not intend to publish a paper of the "unbleached cotton" variety. We intend to

put out a "broadcloth" product and we believe that our readers will pay 50 cents a year for the difference and consider it money well spent.

How You Can Make 50 Cents!

If you pay your renewal subscription to The Guide before April 1, it will cost you only \$1.00. After April 1 your renewal will cost you \$1.50. You can save 50 cents by sending in your renewal within the next week.

home and is worth many dollars every year to the farmer and his family.

Information that is Worth Money

The up-to-date farm journal will tell the farmer:

- 1—The current market prices of everything he has to sell.
- 2—How to pack and ship what he has to sell.
- 3—How to cultivate to produce the maximum crop.
- 4—How to conduct every branch of his business to produce maximum results.

The best farm magazine will give the farm women reliable information on:

- 1—Cooking.
- 2—Dressmaking.
- 3—Millinery.
- 4—Care and feeding of children.
- 5—Helpful hints on housekeeping and endless other valuable information.

Further than this the farm journal that best fills the needs of the people on the farms will supply good fiction and more or less reading of a religious character, information on political questions, as well as information on educational questions and the improvement of rural schools.

This is not a complete review of what the up-to-date farm journal should provide, but it gives an idea of what farmers should expect and may expect from a weekly farm journal. This service, and very much more, The Guide has been attempting to give its readers in the past, and will give a very much improved service in the years to come.

The increase in the subscription price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 will enable The Guide to be very much more helpful to its readers than ever in the past.

A "Broadcloth" Product

Several of our readers have suggested that instead of raising the subscription price we should use cheaper paper. We do not believe that our readers would welcome a cheaper quality of paper. You do not dress your wife in unbleached cotton simply

The Value of Advertisements

With the improved paper that we shall publish during the next year, we will get larger bulk of advertisements and thus receive additional revenue from this source. Most of our readers, we fancy, do not appreciate the value of the advertisements to themselves. If we were to send out a Guide without any advertisements in it whatever, even tho it contained everything else, it would be a limp paper and a great deal of its service to the farmers would be lost. It is quite true that the advertisements supply the greater part of the revenue necessary to publish the paper, but at the same time our readers need the advertisements to keep them up-to-date in the commercial and industrial advancements that are being made for the benefit of agriculture.

The farmer who does not get any farm paper sooner or later becomes a back number. Every farmer should have his own farm magazine coming to him every week. We believe that he will get better service from THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE than from any other paper. But whether he gets The Guide or not, we hope that every farmer in this country will subscribe to and read at least one good farm paper.

The Co-operative Spirit

Every reader of The Guide who wants to give a little assistance to us can go out and get us one new subscriber. How many are there who would be willing to do two hours work for us in this way? The more subscribers we get the larger is our advertising revenue, and the better paper we can publish. What The Guide can do for you depends largely on what you will do for The Guide. The Guide belongs to its readers, and it lies in their power to make it the best paper that this country has ever seen. How many will lend a hand and lend it now?

Remember the subscription price is \$1.00 for one year and \$2.00 for three years until April 1, and after that date it is \$1.50 per year. If you want to help us, the best thing you can do is to get us a few subscribers at \$1.00 during the next week. You need do nothing else but collect the dollar from your friend, mail it to us and give us the correct name and address and the whole thing will be done and done properly.



Fig. 1 **Fig. 2** **Fig. 3**

Just Notice This Interlocking Device

It is an exclusive feature of the "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA" Galvanized Steel Shingles. Fig. 1 shows a section of the top of the "GEORGE" Shingle. Note the horizontal strip of metal which fits into the bottom lock of the shingle above it. Fig. 2 shows the under side of the bottom lock which hooks on to the strip shown in Fig. 1. Now turn to Fig. 3. Here you see the method of applying the second course of shingles after the first (or lower) course has been laid.

When laying a roof of "GEORGE" or "OSHAWA" Steel Shingles, always commence at the lower left hand corner of the roof, and lay the first course in a straight line with the fascia board. Then commence the second course with a half shingle, so that the joints will come in the centre of each shingle of the first course. (See Fig. 3.)

Pedlar's "GEORGE" Shingle

is 24 in. x 24 in. in size, making it the most convenient shingle on the market for barns and big buildings. It is fitted with a nailing flange on the right, and locks securely on all four sides thus preventing the remotest chance of flooding during the heaviest downpour.

The "OSHAWA" Shingle (size 16" x 20") is made specially for dwellings and smaller buildings. This shingle has all the special features of the "GEORGE" Shingle excepting size. "GEORGE" and "OSHAWA" Shingles are Fireproof, Rainproof, Windproof, Weatherproof and Lightning-Proof. They cannot rot, like wooden shingles, and they last a lifetime.

Write for quotations on Galvanized Corrugated Iron Siding or Roofing, Corro Crimp Roofing, Silo Covers, Culverts (riveted and nestable), Eaves Trough and Conductor Pipe, Finials and Ornaments, Metal Ceilings—or anything in metal products.

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Established 1861
80 LOMBARD STREET, WINNIPEG
Executive Offices and Factories, Oshawa, Ont.
MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA LONDON



Business Is Booming

See How The Guide Grows When Our Friends Help Us

We have been compelled to engage two additional clerks in our subscription department to take care of the increase in business in the last three weeks. We are getting the biggest mail in the history of The Guide. It takes one girl nearly all day long simply to open the letters, mark the enclosures and count the cash and

money orders. Every week sees a further increase and before the end of the month we expect all records will be broken. These figures will show you how the subscriptions have been coming in since the first of March:

FIRST WEEK				SECOND WEEK				THIRD WEEK			
	Cash	New Subs.	R'new's		Cash	New Subs.	R'new's		Cash	New Subs.	R'new's
March 1	\$256.70	96	184	Brought Forw'd	\$944.81	311	635	Brought Forw'd	\$1,938.26	630	1222
March 2	76.85	12	61	March 8	242.35	92	163	March 15	309.46	122	175
March 3	163.62	34	114	March 9	89.30	23	63	March 16	102.97	43	61
March 4	176.77	58	118	March 10	167.34	59	93	March 17	191.20	87	96
March 5	118.80	34	72	March 11	181.25	46	100	March 18	209.96	70	130
March 6	152.07	77	86	March 12	183.16	64	91	March 19	184.75	75	92
March 7	Sunday			March 13	130.05	35	77	March 20	164.15	69	85
Carried Forward	\$944.81	311	635	March 14	Sunday			Grand Total	\$3,100.75	1096	1861

This splendid growth in subscriptions is due to the excellent help we have received, not only from our agents, but also from individual subscribers all over the Prairie Provinces. In a number of cases subscribers who have appreciated the facts we have published in The Guide have gone out among their neighbors and have picked up from two to six subscriptions each and mailed them into us at once.

It would be a simple matter to increase the subscription list of The Guide to 50,000 if those readers who believe in The Guide, and in the cause of the organized farmers, would simply give us a few hours of their time each. There are at least 25,000 farmers in the Prairie Provinces who would subscribe to The Guide if any reader would only tell them what The Guide is and ask them for their subscriptions. Most of our readers do not realize what an advantage it would be both to themselves and to The Guide to increase our subscription list to 50,000. Our advertising revenue would increase enormously and we would be able to put out a far better paper than we are now publishing. With 50,000 subscribers

The Guide would be able to help the farmers very much more than it does now.

We know that there are thousands of our readers who will agree with these statements that we make and say to themselves, "Yes, The Guide ought to be helped." But a great many of them will stop there. The right thing to do is to put your idea into operation, and give us some practical help by taking a subscription from your neighbor and mailing it into us. **Don't forget that there is one more week, and only one more week to get subscriptions at \$1.00 per year, or \$2.00 for three years.** One week, however, is plenty of time to get a good many thousand subscriptions, if each of our readers will simply give us a few hours time.

All you will have to do will be to explain to your neighbor just what The Guide is, and tell him the kind of articles and information published in The Guide which are of value to you and will be of value to him; you can easily get him to give you \$1.00 if you will ask him for it. Send the dollar to us with your neighbor's name and address, and we will see that he gets The Guide every week, for the next year. Don't delay, there is only one week left at the low rate, and we want you to help us now.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 24th, 1915

Only one more week remains in which to send in new subscriptions or renewals to The Guide at the old rate of \$1 a year. On April 1 the price of The Guide will positively be raised to \$1.50 a year and those who wish to take advantage of the old rates must send in their subscriptions or renewals at once.

THE HOPE OF THE WEST

The signs of the times indicate that a general Dominion election will be held before harvest. Both political parties at Ottawa seem to be playing the game solely with the idea of getting ready for an election. The life of the present Parliament does not expire until September, 1916, and there is no good reason why an election should be called, at least until the war is over. The two political parties in Great Britain have set a splendid example to our politicians on the question of an election during war time. Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Unionist party, has agreed with Premier Asquith to pass an act extending the life of parliament until the war is over, so that there will be no election in Great Britain until some time after peace is declared, no matter how long the war may last. Our politicians claim to set great store by British institutions and British precedent. Here is one they might follow. But politicians in Canada only bring forth their loyalty to the Mother Country when it is to their political advantage to do so. If an election is held this summer, it will simply be because the government thinks that the time is opportune to get another five years' lease of power. But, with an election in sight, what is the prospect of the people of Western Canada securing the reforms which they have repeatedly demanded, and which have been as frequently denied them by both political parties?

The present government was put in power by the money and influence of the corporations and protected interests. The recent general increase in the protective tariff was chiefly given by the government as a reward to the protected interests, the war and the need of revenue being a mere subterfuge, as a great many of the increases in the tariff are purely protective, and will not produce additional revenue. Had there been no war to distract the attention of the Canadian people, and to furnish a cloak under which to hide such an act, the government would never have dared to make such increases in the tariff. Investigation has shown that the so-called "reduction in duty" on binders and mowers a year ago was a deliberate swindle, because, when the duty was lowered the valuation of these implements for customs purposes was increased, so that the tariff tax remained just the same. In the new tariff increases provision is made that manufacturers will pay no duty on raw materials which they import to be used in the manufacture of goods for export. The purpose of the present government, judging by their action since they came into power, is to legislate for the benefit of the corporations and protected interests, and the demands and interests of the Western people in regard to the tariff receive no consideration.

Nor is the policy of the Liberal party any more reassuring to the Western people. It is quite true that the Liberal

party protested against the tariff increases. But when the Finance Minister showed that additional revenue must be secured the Liberal leaders had absolutely no alternative to propose. Revenue must be secured from some source, and, if the Liberal party has nothing to propose, they certainly have but little ground for complaint against the government. The Liberals claimed that it was unpatriotic for the government to increase the tariff on British imports, but this argument comes with poor grace from the Liberal party, because in 1907 they arbitrarily increased the duty on a large portion of British imports without even the excuse of the war or falling revenue. In the speeches of the Liberal leaders on the budget they have ignored the question of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, and they have not indicated that they would reduce the protective tariff in any respect whatever if they were returned to power. Judging by the speeches of its leaders the Liberal party has thrown overboard its Reciprocity and Low Tariff policy. It is quite true that some of the Western members spoke strongly and well for a lower tariff, but unfortunately they have always stood by their party, and the Eastern Protectionist majority of the Liberal party dominates that party. It looks very much as though the Liberals were endeavoring to curry favor with the Eastern protected interests, in order to win their support in the coming election. This being the case, the Liberal party, when the election campaign begins, will no doubt preach Protection in Eastern Canada and Free Trade in Western Canada, and if they are returned to power there is nothing to indicate that they will do any better than they did from 1896 to 1911, during which time they were ardent supporters of a protective tariff.

The hopelessness of the situation must now begin to dawn upon the Western people. Of the twenty-seven members from the three Prairie Provinces now in the House of Commons, every one is a loyal supporter of one of the two parties, and neither of those parties has the slightest intention of listening to the voice of the West. At the next election there will be forty-three members elected from the three Prairie Provinces, and at least thirty-seven of these will be elected by the rural vote. Are the Liberal farmers of Western Canada going to vote for the Liberal party, and the Conservative farmers for the Conservative party? If they are going to stand blindly by their old parties they may expect to get just the same kind of treatment that these two old parties have given them for the last twenty years. All attempts to reform the parties from the inside have been dismal failures. If the farmers of Western Canada are to receive any consideration in our Canadian parliament, it will only be when they are represented by independent men with courage and backbone to speak and vote at all times for the interests of the people who have elected them. As long as we send men to Ottawa who will vote as they are told by their party leaders, just so long will Western Canada get the treatment it has been getting. If the Western farmers are ready to elect men independent of both political parties there is some hope of reform.

SUPPRESSING THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Temperance people all over Canada received with the greatest satisfaction the announcement made last week by Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, that the Government of that province had decided to take drastic steps for the suppression of the liquor traffic, at least during the war. For the purpose of giving effect to the proposals of the Government, the Saskatchewan legislature is to be called together in May and asked to pass legislation abolishing all hotel and club licenses from July 1 until the end of the war, and providing for the transfer of the wholesale business throughout the province to the Government. In the meantime a proclamation is to be issued closing all bars at seven o'clock in the evening, beginning on April 1. Whether or not the bars shall be reopened after the war is to be decided by a referendum to be taken at the time of the municipal elections held after peace is declared but not earlier than December, 1916. Wholesale liquor shops, to be known as dispensaries for the sale of liquor, will be established in each city or town where wholesale liquor licenses at present exist, and the question of establishing such dispensaries in towns and villages where there is at present no wholesale license, is to be determined by a referendum at municipal elections. All dispensaries once established, however, must remain in operation until the year 1919, when they may be abolished by a referendum vote, if such is asked for by a petition signed by 25 per cent. of the electors who voted at the next preceding provincial elections. It is thus made much easier to establish government liquor shops than to get rid of them, and this feature of the program will, no doubt, be the cause of a good deal of criticism by temperance people. The passage of the Direct Legislation Act, so that the people may be placed in complete control would be an appropriate supplement to the liquor legislation. If this program is enacted into legislation, however, and Premier Scott has already been assured of the support of the opposition, as well as of his own followers in the legislature, Saskatchewan will have the honor of taking the most advanced position of any part of the British Empire in dealing with the liquor traffic during the war. Alberta is not likely to be very far behind her sister province, a referendum on Prohibition being scheduled for the month of July under the Direct Legislation Act of Alberta. Manitoba was the first Canadian province to restrict the sale of liquor during the war, the hours of closing hotel bars being cut down to seven o'clock every night, while the licenses for the sale of liquor in a number of low class clubs were cancelled in December last. It is evident that Manitoba is now about to be outstripped in temperance zeal by the provinces further west, and many temperance people were disappointed when a resolution in favor of the adoption of total prohibition in the province was defeated in the Manitoba legislature a few weeks ago. The policy of the Manitoba Government is declared to be prohibition by means of local option, and there is no doubt that a great effort will be made to extend the local option territory in the province at the municipal elections next December.

The liquor dealers will no doubt make a determined fight against all these temperance measures but the public sentiment aroused by the supreme test of war is such that the forces of temperance seem bound to win a great victory. Any who doubt the wisdom of prohibiting the liquor traffic because of the revenue which the country derives from it, or because of the employment which it gives, need only look at what has happened in Russia, to see that their fears are groundless. In Russia the Government had a monopoly of the vodka traffic and had an income of a thousand million roubles a year from the business, but it is found that since the sale of vodka was wiped out the people are so much better off that other sources of revenue have increased more than sufficiently to make up the deficit. The physical efficiency of the army and of the industrial workers is also greatly increased and factories and mines which have lost one-third of their employees owing to the war, are turning out a greater product than ever before. So far as those employed in breweries and bar-rooms are concerned they may perhaps suffer temporarily if their occupation is suddenly taken from them, but if the money which is now expended on drink is used to purchase food, clothing, agricultural implements and other manufactured articles, it will not only make many homes happier, but a great deal more employment will be provided than is now given by the liquor traffic.

INTER-MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

Within the next two months wise and prudent farmers will be taking the necessary steps to make sure of a return from their grain crops by insuring against damage by hail storms. In more than a hundred municipalities in Sas-

katchewan this protection is secured for the farmers without further action on their part, by the operation of the Inter-municipal Hail Insurance scheme established by the provincial government. The scheme has been a decided success, and the financial report of the Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Commission recently published in The Guide must have made many Manitoba farmers wish that they could take advantage of a similar system. Manitoba has an Inter-municipal Hail Insurance Act which was passed by the legislature a year ago, but owing to the inaction of those interested the necessary steps to bring the act into force by passing a by-law in twenty-five municipalities have not yet been completed. Under the law as originally passed a vote upon a by-law to bring the Hail Insurance Act into force could only be taken at the time of the annual municipal elections in December, and all chance of bringing the scheme into operation for the protection of the crop of 1915 was thought to have been lost. An amendment to the law, however, is being made at the present session of the legislature, which will permit a special election being held at any time to vote upon the Hail Insurance question, and if twenty-five municipalities or more desire to do so, they can bring the act into force in time to insure this year's crop. The Inter-municipal Hail Insurance scheme has several features which should commend it to the farmers of Manitoba. It is a truly co-operative scheme, no one being permitted to make a profit from the business, and any surplus, after paying the expenses and claims, remains in the treasury as a reserve against exceptional losses in the future, or if possible, may be applied in a reduction in the rate. Another feature is that the vacant land of the speculator, which is increased in value by the industry of the adjoining

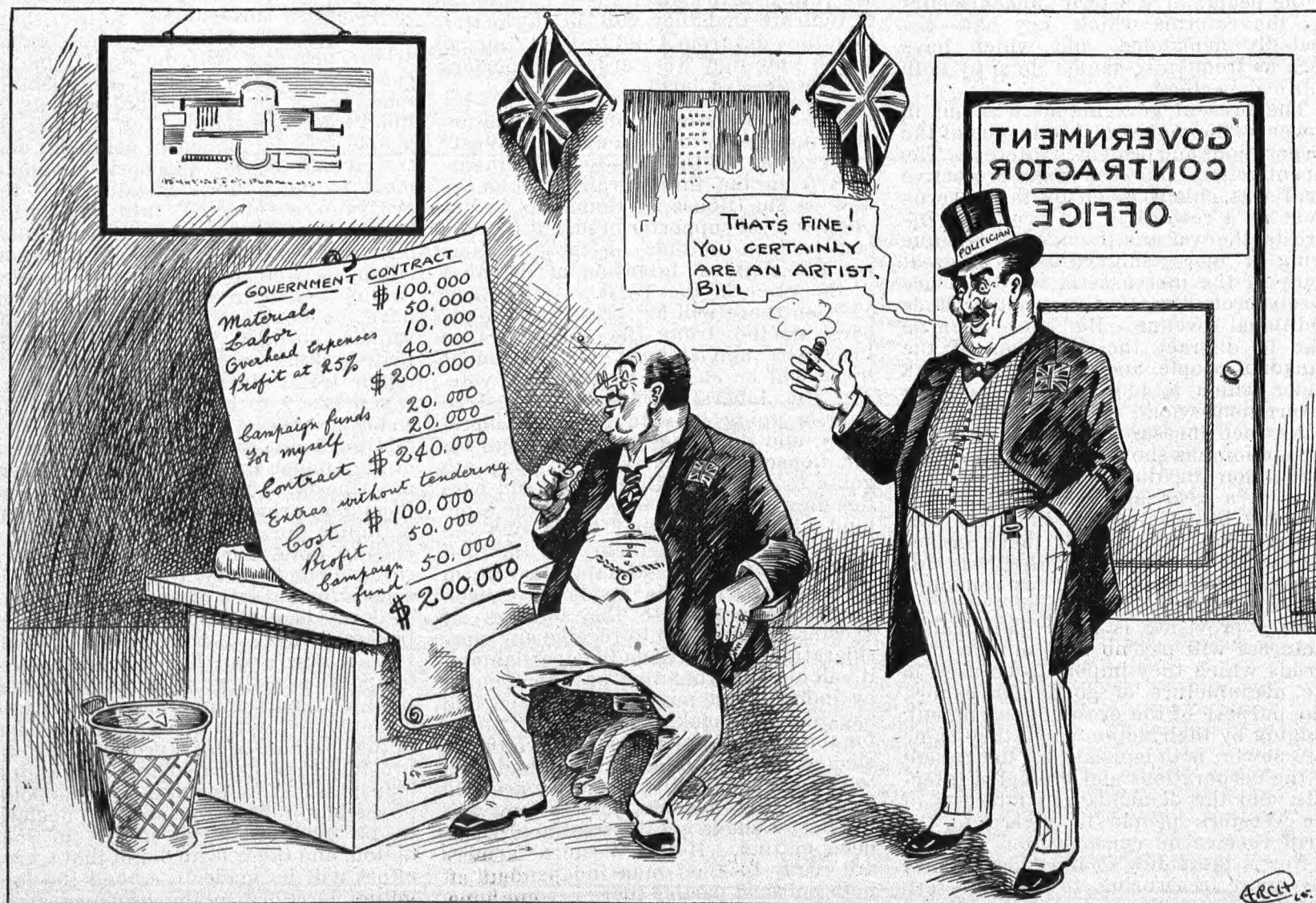
settlers, is taxed equally with the land of the bona fide farmers for the purposes of hail insurance. The heavy expense of securing business is also avoided, and these provisions enable the insurance to be provided at a much lower rate than the ordinary hail insurance company, conducted for profit can afford to charge. The fact of having the government behind the scheme should be sufficient guarantee that claims will be fairly adjusted and fully paid. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at the Brandon Convention, has on several occasions placed itself on record in favor of the establishment of Inter-municipal Hail Insurance, and it now only remains for those who are interested in the fulfilment of this policy to get busy in their own municipalities and take the necessary steps to put the act into operation.

The Finance Minister intimates in his budget speech that any opposition to his tariff proposals will be regarded as disloyalty. The farmers of Western Canada will not be intimidated by such a statement. It is not disloyal to protest against highway robbery, even if it is legalized and carried on under the guise of patriotism.

The names "Conservative" and "Liberal," originally the rallying cries of honest national patriots, or enthusiastic democratic reformers, have now largely degenerated into mere shibboleths whereby rapacious cliques are able to identify their own partisans.

The new tariff proposals will increase the cost of producing every farm crop, and increase the cost of living in every farm home.

Train up your girl to dislike the farm and she will never marry a farmer.



FIGURING ON A GOVERNMENT CONTRACT
One reason why taxes are going up

Direct Legislation

A Clear Statement of the Principles of Democratic Government and a Convincing Answer to the Opponents of this Reform

By FREDERICK J. DIXON, M.P.P.

"Mind your own business" is the advice given to the common people of Canada, with impudent reiteration, by party politicians, belted knights, and distinguished exploiters. The public business is the people's business, but, strange to say, when any of the great producing class take an active interest in the public business they are accused of meddling in politics.

Before it became corrupted the word "politics" meant the public business. There is no more important business than politics, and, as it is especially our own business, it is the duty of every good citizen to see that it is conducted on the best possible basis.

The maladministration of the public business benefits only a few, whereas the proper administration will benefit all. To establish the safety, honor and welfare of all the people it will be necessary for us to "cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays that look too lofty in our commonwealth."

Direct Legislation is a means whereby we may increase the political power of the people by placing the government more thoroughly under the control of those whose benefit is its only legitimate object.

Essentially Non-Partisan

This is essentially a non-partisan subject. Go along the country roads and watch the farmers at their toil; go into the factories and workshops and observe the machine makers and the machine users. Look upon the laborers building railways or sewers, or gaze upon the throngs busy in the marts of trade and I defy you to separate the Grits from the Tories.

Irrespective of party or creed they are all busily engaged in the noble art of producing the wealth upon which all must live and in the same spirit they should engage in the construction of a system of government which will ensure a just distribution of that wealth which they toil so hard to create.

Our governments have been able, and, alas, too ready, in the past to grant special privileges by which a favored few have been able to exploit the great mass of the people and as a result a plutocracy has been established in Canada which is a serious menace to the life of the nation. It is, therefore, urgently necessary for the individual and general welfare that we remedy this evil by removing the defects in our government which have permitted it to grow.

The Great Defect

The greatest defect in our government is that we as a people have too little control over our legislators. We cannot compel them to do the things we want them to do, nor to leave undone the things we do not want them to do. They may squander our money and give away our land; they may infringe upon our liberties and barter away our rights by foolish or vicious legislation for personal or party gain, and the only redress we have is to discharge them years after the damage has been done.

It is not necessary for me to give examples of the crimes which have been committed against the people by party politicians. You can find abundant proof of the extent of this evil in the campaign literature of the two great political parties. When rogues fall out honest men learn how they have been robbed and wise men discuss means to remedy the evil.

No wise man would think of submitting to these conditions in his private business. The man who gives another absolute power of attorney over his estate is headed for the bankruptcy court, and the community which unreservedly places its property and rights in the hands of party politicians is headed in the same direction.

In public, as in private business, the

principal should always control the agent. Before we can hope to have the public domain administered for the general welfare we must establish public ownership of the government.

In the past politicians have spurned the petitions of the people, they have violated their pre-election pledges, they have squandered the public money and the public domain, and yet they have had the audacity to appear for re-election and to say that they hoped to be returned to office in order that they might serve the people in the future "as they had done in the past."

Many of us do not wish to be served in the future as we have been served in the past. In the past we have been served with fine words before elections, in the future we wish to be served with fine deeds after elections. That is why we are working for Direct Legislation.

The Party System

There are some persons who still pin their faith to the party system of government. They imagine we can improve conditions by periodically changing the parties in power. We have



F. J. DIXON
M.P.P. for Centre Winnipeg

Mr. Dixon's recent speech on Direct Legislation in the Manitoba House is generally acknowledged to have been the most effective exposition of popular government ever heard in a Canadian legislature.

been trying that system in Canada for over 70 years without any marked success. While a political party is in opposition it is usually the reform party, advocating certain clear cut principles, but when the party obtains office it too often wraps those very principles up in tissue paper and stows them away in a burglar-proof safe until the party is once more turned out of office. Then the old principles are brought forth again just as good as new.

This dilly-dallying with important public questions has been altogether too common in Canada, and, quite naturally, the people, who need certain reforms, are determined to find a more certain way of securing them. Hence the demand for Direct Legislation.

Even if the present uncontrolled party system, per se, were perfect, it would still be a very unsatisfactory method of conducting public business. For example, a party platform may contain ten planks. A voter may be in favor of six of these planks and be opposed to four, not an unusual occurrence by any means. In an attempt to support measures which he favors the voter is compelled to support measures to which he is opposed. This is irritating to the voters. It is also

confusing to legislators, because it makes it difficult to decide what is the real state of public opinion. Direct Legislation allows the voters to express their opinions definitely upon each separate measure. Thus it provides a means whereby public opinion is accurately registered and makes the duties of legislators easier and more satisfactory to the people whom they represent.

Direct Legislation does not destroy political parties. So long as men differ on public questions parties will remain, but it does soften the asperities of party conflict, and, no matter which party may be in power, it ensures that the will of the sovereign people shall always prevail.

Well meaning individuals frequently suggest that the way to cure our political ills is to elect better men into office. "Vote for the man, not for the party" is their slogan. The practice of this principle has also led to serious disappointment.

Well Recommended

It is difficult to tell whether a man is going to prove a good or bad man for the people by listening to his pre-election speeches. A story is told of a certain American senator who was once addressing an open air meeting in Texas. While he was speaking a couple of negroes lounged up to the edge of the crowd. Listening for some time one asked the other: "Who am dat man, Sambo?" and his companion replied, "Ah don't know what his name am, but he suttinly do recommen' hisself mos' highly." Political candidates are usually well recommended and the strength of their recommendations seldom bears any relation to their after actions.

A man may be a model of virtue in his private life, he may go regularly to church, pay his debts, be temperate and industrious, he may be an excellent husband and father, yet, in spite of all these virtues, if, after he is elected, he votes against a popular measure he ceases to be a representative and becomes a misrepresentative of the people who elected him.

A Difficult Choice

Under our present system of nominating candidates one man is usually brought forward by each of the two great political parties and the voter is compelled to vote for one of two candidates or stay away from the polls. Quite frequently the voters are in a similar predicament to the old lady who was one time giving evidence before Mr. Plowden, the celebrated London police magistrate.

Mr. Plowden was trying a man for burglary and the prisoner's wife was put into the witness box. Mr. Plowden asked "Are you the wife of this burglar?" The woman replied in the affirmative. "Did you know that this man was a burglar before you married him?" asked Mr. Plowden. Once more the answer was "Yes." "Now, my good woman," said Mr. Plowden, "Perhaps you will tell this court how you came to marry this man, knowing that he was a burglar." "Well, sir, you see it was this way," said the woman, "I was getting old and I had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer."

Voters are sometimes compelled to make a similar choice. As many of them say, they try to choose the lesser evil, and then spend the time until the next election wondering if they have succeeded or not.

Vote on Measures

Under Direct Legislation the men are separated from the measures and it is possible for the voter to register his vote for what he considers the better man and the better measures. This makes for the election of better men and better measures, and lifts the whole public business to a higher plane.

Much more might be said of the evils which have sprung up under our system of lawmaking by uncontrolled representatives, but it is far more important to discuss the ways and means of remedying these evils. Direct Legislation is the key to the situation. Once this is established the people can get any other reform as soon as the majority desire it.

Initiative and Referendum

Direct Legislation means law-making by the direct vote of the people. It consists of the Initiative and Referendum. The Initiative is a measure by which a certain percentage of the voters, usually eight per cent., may propose a law by means of petition. If, upon the presentation of the petition, the Legislature refuses to pass the law it must be submitted on a separate ballot to all the voters for their approval or rejection at the next general election, or at a special election if so ordered.

In the bill drawn up by the Direct Legislation League of Manitoba it is provided that these elections shall not be held oftener than once in two years. This provision was inserted to guard against any danger from too frequent elections. It was felt that the people would only desire to vote upon important public questions and a slight delay in taking the vote on important matters would be beneficial in that it would give the advocates and the opponents of the measures to be voted upon ample time to present their arguments to the people.

Twelve Thousand Signatures

The Initiative would give to 12,000 electors outside the Legislature as much power as one elected man now has inside the Legislature. Any legislator may propose a law which is to govern the whole of the people of Manitoba, and, if he can persuade a majority of the members of the Legislature to vote for his measure, it will go into effect. Surely not even the most prejudiced opponent of this reform would contend that any one man inside the Legislature has more brains, more wisdom, or more virtue than 12,000 of the voting kings of Manitoba. It should be pointed out that if there is any considerable opposition to the law proposed by the necessary 12,000 voters it cannot become law until it has been submitted to a referendum vote of the whole electorate and the majority of those voting will decide whether the proposed law will be accepted or rejected. The Initiative is a measure by which the voters may start legislation.

The Referendum is a measure by which the voters may stop legislation. Where the Referendum is in force all laws are suspended for a period of time after they have been passed by the legislature, usually for ninety days. If, during that time, a certain percentage of the voters, usually five per cent., petition that any particular law be referred to the people for their approval or rejection before it comes into force, it must be so done. The principal advantage of the Referendum is that it gives the people the power to prevent the bartering away of public lands and public franchises to private corporations, thus destroying the power of the lobby and tending to purify politics.

Surely, if 7,500 voters disapprove of a law and protest against it, they have the right and should have the power to appeal to the whole of the electorate for a verdict, instead of being compelled, as they now are, to abide by the decision of a majority of fifty legislators. It is impossible for fifty men, no matter how wise they may be, to estimate correctly the state of public opinion on all questions. The Referendum will ensure that no legislation will be passed without the expressed

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Stacking Grain

A Practical Article showing how oftentimes a Grade can be Saved on Grain by Properly Stacking it

These days one hears so much about wheat production, "Grow more wheat," etc., etc., that possibly some instruction on stacking grain might help some of the new settlers at least. Doubtless if the increased acreage is seeded this season that is now contemplated, there will be more grain stacked than usual. Perhaps it would be better to say "should be" stacked, for surely it is a mistake to leave grain exposed in the stook week after week waiting for a threshing machine.

We cannot count on many seasons like that of 1914 when so little rain fell that little damage was done. Surely it is the farmers' duty to produce the best crop possible, not only by thorough cultivation, but also by taking the best possible care of the crop when mature. All grain should be either threshed or stacked in 3 to 4 weeks from time of cutting.

Now, as there are seldom enough machines to complete threshing short of six or seven weeks, that portion of the crop left in stook is so badly bleached that a grade is frequently lost, and it is very often so damaged by exposure to rain as to damage it very much more than this.

Wheat that has been bleached by exposure will, if allowed to stand for some time, regain color by sweating in the stack.

I know from experience that some farmers refrain from stacking thru fear of not being able to build stacks which will turn rain. With grain that is free from weeds this is a comparatively easy matter. So I venture to outline the method which I have successfully followed for several years.

Select Level Ground

Select a level or slightly raised piece of ground to stack on, free from stones or gravel. I prefer the round stack, as the wind changes so frequently and the

EDITOR'S NOTE—The following practical article is published at this time because it is thought that it will prove of great value to many farmers who would not have time to consider it carefully were it published in The Guide just before harvest.

pitcher can change positions and take advantage of the wind. Besides, a round stack leaves less wheat exposed at the top. Start the bottom by placing four sheaves to make a solid square, with all heads resting on the butts of the next sheaf. Place sheaves around this in circles, keeping heads well up until the stack is sufficiently large, say about 13 or 14 feet across. My objection to building on top of a stook, as practiced

then by carefully pitching the bottom row without turning over the sheaves to spill the wheat, very little loss will occur.

But to proceed with the stack, I would then start the second row also from the centre—keeping the centre well filled—building close and tramping the centre well to within two rows of the outside. Never tramp the outside row. From this on, place the outer row first or you



Grain safe and dry, no matter what the weather

by some, is that at threshing time the pitchers get all mixed up tramping thru heads of sheaves on end and in this way waste a good deal of wheat. Now if the bottom is closely built up as described and left till all loose stuff has been gathered into machine, except what is on the cloth, which all careful threshermen place under the front part of machine,

can carry round three rows stacking on and tramping the inner row. Then fill up the centre and begin another course, for the body of stack placing the sheaves partially on edge with long corner up. This will keep them temporarily high or apparently nearly level.

But later when weight of stack is on them they will settle to give plenty of

slope. To one on the stack continually, one may be in doubt as to keeping it well balanced. The test for this which I have never known to fail is to build in regular rows and whenever one side begins to droop off more quickly than the rest, you may be sure you are letting out too much at that point. To correct this draw in for a few courses around that quarter and shove out a little extra at the opposite side.

"Swell" the Stack

A stack is far safer to have some swell since you build the body 8 to 10 feet high before crowning up. Swell out 1 to 2 feet all round, according to the length of straw—very short straw should be built almost straight up—and with long straw one can afford to even put an eave on when crowning up for top.

This crowning or hearting up is, in my opinion, the safety feature of stacking. If properly done it does not matter much how the bottom has been built so that there is no danger of sliding. When properly hearted the top should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ pitch. Then lay on your outside roof row just as you would lay shingles, smooth side up, breaking all joints. Stand well in on the stack or so you can just reach to place the sheaves with the fork. Place the second row just to catch heads of outer row, and the third row the same to the second. Then fill up the centre, keeping it always well tramped. Then lap a thin course on second and third row, placing sheaves with butts just to the bands of second row, and heart up again.

Keep heart always full with sheaves slanting from the centre each way, then at any time, if a sheaf or more gets torn or blown off by a strong wind, the lower sheaves will still conduct the water out. In fact, if properly done, the whole outer

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Co-operative Livestock Buying

An Article dealing with the facts which led up to and the manner of incorporating the Elfros Co-operative Livestock Association Limited, which is materially assisting the farmers in that part of the country

By A. KRISTINSON

We are in the midst of a great campaign for increased production. Individuals talk on it, societies resolve about it, the press lauds and heralds it, and even our governments, both provincial and Dominion, circulate it. We are told that without the grain we raise the war cannot be fought. Not only England, but her allies as well, require it and must have it. Without it none of them will be able to continue the war. It is therefore up to us to produce.

Intelligent Production Essential

But we must not allow ourselves to be stampeded. Above all things we must avoid a panic. While we should produce all we can, we should endeavor to control and govern our production, to handle it so as not to produce one thing, the important, to the exclusion of other things equally and no less important. No man lives on bread alone, or fights well on a purely vegetarian diet. If we are destined to become the Empire's baker, we must become its butcher as well.

Does it not seem reasonable then, while we are enlarging our broad acres of plowed land, to plan also for the increase of our herds? If we study the immense yearly increase in grain production, if we compare this with the lesser increase in the production of livestock, if we ask the cattle buyers and hear them tell how much harder it is to secure not only good but any decent stock during the past few months, we will be ready to admit that even had times stayed normal it would soon have been time to pay more attention to our stock.

Then there is another phase. Grain growing with very many becomes actually what has so aptly been termed

"land mining." So many use their land continuously until it is played out. They forget that "all work and no play" applies to their fields as well as to themselves and their boys. If they do remember many of them—the majority—are confronted with the problem of how to have a chance to meet their liabilities if they lessen their acreage, and so go on in the same old way, hoping—tho how often vainly?—that one bumper crop will arrive and place them even.

I have asked many a farmer why he did not shift a little and raise a few head of stock along with his grain, and the answer has always been the same, that the end of the season always saw him too poor to stand the financial strain needed to effect the change. And the fact is, excepting in a very few cases, that the ordinary small grain farmer never cleans up his debts and is always in debt more or less. If he cleans up with his bank in the fall, it is at the expense of other bills which are allowed to pass until such time as he again secures the bank's aid by way of a new line of credit.

The Labor Question

One other likely condition must be remembered at this time. An increased grain production will mean an increased demand at certain times of the year for what may be termed shifting labor. The harvest fields and threshers need men by the score where one or two can carry thru the preparatory stages. This labor, we must remember, is to not an inconsiderable amount being drawn upon to make up our fighting forces. Even if we admit that this wastage may be replaced by the city working classes being thrown out of work, which we hope is not the case, as these

latter do not possess the same efficiency as do the veterans of many fall campaigns. On the other hand, stock, altho requiring no less labor all thru, requires it more regularly and less of it at a time. In that way both the question of lack of help and the question of the unemployed might be solved to an appreciable extent by increased mixed farming.

Forming the Company

These phases of farming and many more like them were being discussed by a few of our local farmers who, as often before and since, met one day last spring in town, bent upon diverse errands and duties. Very soon it was accepted by unanimous consent that the community was being stripped of its livestock so completely that it would be hard to replace. It was also agreed that this was to be lamented, and that any move by which the stock raising industry might be again brought back to its own would be a move in the right direction, and should deserve and would receive every farmer's support. But the fact still remained that the financial strength to make the desired change in the program was in each case lacking, with some altogether, with others for the time being. And yet all these men were rated as farmers in good standing. However, matters did not end with that one discussion. With a spirit and fortitude which perhaps no one who does not know our West can fully understand, these farmers went into executive session and decided that some way out must be possible, and, since that was the case, they would find it. Their deliberations lasted on and off thru the summer months, and some of their deliberations would make inter-

esting reading. Suffice it to say that their efforts resulted in the incorporation of a joint stock company, known and registered as The Elfros Co-operative Livestock Association Limited. The arrangements under which this association assists its members may be briefly summed up as follows:

The Arrangements Made

The association has an authorized capital of \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of \$100 each. All members must be farmers. No one member may hold at any one time more than five shares. At the time of making application for shares the applicant pays down \$5 per share applied for. The balance is subject to calls, each of which call shall not exceed \$5 per share, and they shall not be levied oftener than at the rate of two calls in any one year, nor less than one. Each application is considered by the board of directors, and if accepted is passed on to the bank handling the company's business for further consideration. If also accepted there, the applicant is in shape to purchase thru the association livestock not to exceed in value the shares held by him. The livestock so secured is bought by the association and resold to the individual member, who gives his personal note for them, drawn in favor of the bank, and signed by the association as surety. The association holds a chattel mortgage on the animals thus sold in order to secure their responsibility as sureties. They then realize on the notes, with the proceeds from which they pay for the stock they have bought, or repay any advance they may have been compelled to secure in order to obtain the animals in the first place.

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The Mail Bag

WAR TAXES

Editor, Guide:—In looking over the books received a few days ago from The Guide, I notice in "The Tariff," by Lybarger, on page 261, a statement of a historic fact that I had almost forgotten. It is pregnant with meaning for Canada at the present time. Here it is:

"In March, 1861, was passed the first of the war tariffs. They had for their purpose 'revenue only.' They invariably levied an internal revenue to balance the external revenue. In fact, they usually levied the internal revenue first."

Thus we see that originally there was a serious intent to place equitably the burdens of the American Civil War. Provisions were made where home producers were made to contribute their share instead of levying a tribute upon the trade of the country larger than that of the government itself.

Is it possible for our government to plead ignorance as an excuse that while Canada confesses her inability to raise one cent of war tax at the present time and must resort to extraordinary means to supply her ordinary fiscal needs, she permits her manufacturers incidentally to draw unearned profits from Canadian industry amounting to double or treble her tariff receipts? Is not this picture of unutterable meanness completed by the proposition to raise the tariff on the products from the country that puts up the money for the army we are generously sending in her time of need?

No, this does not complete the picture. The last stroke, the touch that raises brilliancy to the height of genius is the patriotic slogan, "Made in Canada."

But this should not be at all surprising. It is the legitimate fruit of the tariff tree. Read further what Lybarger says:

"Both internal and external duties were understood to be temporary measures. What has happened since the war has been a reduction of internal revenue taxes, a placing of products not produced in this country on the free list, and a gradual increase of tariff duties on foreign goods."

The Civil War was the occasion of the transition of the United States from a low revenue tariff country to a high protective tariff country. But the reason was the greed of its manufacturers, not the needs of the country.

Quoting the Hon. S. S. Cox, Lybarger further says:

"The protectionists were not in favor of reducing taxation in the tariff, but they were in favor of a hasty riddance of the whole internal revenue system and its federal mode of collection. I regard the tariff which we sought to revise as a monument of war necessity and of subsequent treachery."

If there were no other objections to the protective system, it would merit our reprobation by reason of the grafting manufacturers, the sneaking politicians, and the hating citizens that it produces.

GEO. W. ATKINSON.

Ceylon, Sask.

THE SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—It now appears to be established, in spite of the action of the Brandon Convention, that farmers' organizations will no longer commend the Single Tax as a sole source of revenue. Since that action was taken the United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture have all passed resolutions favoring supplementary forms of taxation. This is more in accordance with advanced ideas, and we have probably heard the last of the so-called Single Tax being advocated as such. Is it not time the misnomer was discontinued, and is there any good reason why we should desire a single tax when the purpose can be much better served with several? As well to propose to discard all farm implements but the drag harrow, as that is the simplest one in use.

If we could consider the application of this tax in other countries it might help us to right deductions for our own. In New Zealand, where it has been in use for over twenty years, and

where we might safely conclude its limitations have been learned, they find that only a small fraction of the required revenue can be raised in this way. Australia has had a similar experience, and there is nothing in our

the successful imposition of this tax, and the levy must be very nicely adjusted, and not heavy enough to materially affect the cost of doing business. It is plain that this tax, like many another invention and discovery,

much quoted, and might have caused much mischief if those in charge of our national defenses were as easily led astray as, say, Grain Growers' Conventions.

The Brandon Convention of 1914 condemned naval expenditure of any kind, and that mistake should have taught us a valuable lesson. On matters within our own knowledge we are competent advisers; but we are not infallible guessers, and should refrain from acting as judges on vital questions where we have not the fullest information, and are not in a position to consult the evidence.

F. HOWELL.

FOR CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Editor, Guide:—Because our forefathers used a sickle, should we? I, like Mr. Colony, of Namao, Alberta, think the present rural school out of date and should be a thing of the past, and that we pay too little attention to the education of our rural children who will have to fill men's and women's places in the near future. I cannot at present uphold your views that consolidated schools are impossible in all parts of the West, but think that wherever agriculture is practical, so should it be with the consolidation of rural schools, even tho it may cost us another cartwheel or so.

To get around the difficulty of sparsely settled districts (which is not the settlers' fault), I think all lands, Crown, C.P.R., or otherwise, should be taxed for education, and if the masses would only speak with and thru the ballot we would get all that is coming to us and that is all we want. So my suggestion is to have all the land platted out in suitable sized school districts, similar to our municipal system, and a consolidated school run in conjunction with a demonstration farm of a quarter-section (or more if needed) and the horses used on the vans could be used to furnish most of the power to work the farm, which would reduce the cost of transportation to a mere trifle, and with capable instructors we should not overlook the great advantage of such farms.

Most people are agreed that the self-binder is cheaper than a sickle for harvesting. Why not a consolidated school for education?

HERBERT PARKS.

Warman, Sask.

FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—The present world war has taught us many things, and also has proven that the present system of political government is a failure. To prove this statement it is only necessary to look at Europe. Now, after this war is over, if the people of this world are to enjoy peace and plenty some change in government must be brought about.

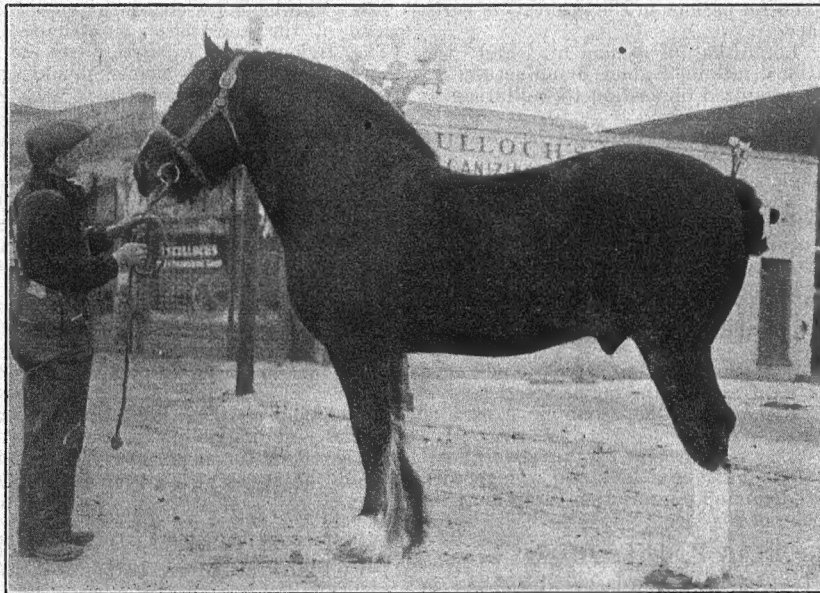
My idea is proportional representation by industries instead of the present system. Industrial representation would give us Direct Legislation in the full sense of the word, and I believe it would be a good thing for many people who at present think the only thing they can do is to tell the farmers how to farm. Now, if those people were living under an industrial form of government they would be able to take up a homestead and show us how to do it, instead of telling us so much. Also they and many others would get a chance to earn their living instead of sponging off those who work, which is one of the main causes of the high cost of living. I am

A KICKER.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM

Editor, Guide:—I have been trying ever since this war started to get at what is true patriotism. My dictionary says it is "love of your country." Altho I have been in Western Canada for

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Clydesdale Stallion "Edward" (Imp.) 6 years old, weighs 2,150 pounds. Out of "Sybil Gray" and sired by "Pride of Blacoon." Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Brandon, Man.

own situation that should lead us to expect a different result here.

No doubt business centres already carry their full share of local taxation, and if the burden of federal taxation was also placed on them this kind of property would not be so desirable, and would consequently depreciate in value. But stability of values is essential to

cannot meet the expectations of its warmest admirers. Henry George was, no doubt, sincere in his belief, and he succeeded in deceiving himself as well as others. However, enthusiasts in search of the ideal are seldom safe guides to follow, and we can now number Norman Angell among the discredited prophets. A year ago he was

How Has Your Association Helped Your Community?

CASH \$22.00 CASH
For The Best Answers

Many farmers do not realize what valuable work the local Grain Growers' Associations, or the local unions of the United Farmers of Alberta can do for their community. In order to show what has been done, we are making a competition open to everybody on the question "How has your Association helped your community?" This competition is not necessarily confined to local secretaries, but any man or woman in the community who knows what work the Association has done can write the article for us and enter the competition.

For the best article received we will pay \$8.00
For the second best article received we will pay \$6.00
For the third best article received we will pay \$5.00
For the fourth best article received we will pay \$3.00

In this article it will be necessary to tell the membership of your Association and how many farmers in the district who are not members. We want to know how your meetings are conducted, and whether the women and the young people take an interest in the meetings. We want to know how frequently you meet in the winter and in the summer. Has your Association helped to develop its members as public speakers? Has it helped to educate the farmers to better business methods, and has it encouraged more community spirit and has it assisted in developing higher ideals? We also want to know what your Association has done in the way of co-operative buying and how much it has saved the farmers. If you have established an Association library, let us know if it is a success and how well it is patronized. What do you find is the best method of getting outsiders into your Association? Do the women members meet with the men or have they a separate Association? Do you hold picnics in the summertime? What has your Association done towards improving rural schools in the way of better school buildings, school gardens or any other way. Has your Association secured a good loading platform, scales or any other improvement. Any other good work for the community that your Association has done should also be dealt with in these articles.

These articles must not be over 1,500 words in length and must be written on one side of the paper only. The prizes will not necessarily go to the Association with the largest membership, nor those that have done the most co-operative buying, but rather to those Associations that have given the most all round value to the farmers in their community. These articles must be received in The Guide office not later than April 24. Do not put anything else in the envelope except the article and address your letter:

Association Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Man.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE

The editorial columns of our better papers have repeatedly thrown out the suggestion that now—while the blood is curdling over the horrors of war—is the time to preach peace, but as yet nothing tangible has been done about it. It has been left for the women of a neutral nation, the republic to the South of us, to organize a women's peace party with the object of starting an organized campaign against the repetition of war, laying the foundation for peace in an urgent appeal to the nations to see that no territory is transferred against the will of the majority of the people concerned.

The gathering was held in Washington and was attended by thousands of women delegates, representing a large number of women's organizations. Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, was elected to the presidency.

There is a splendid ring to the statement the women have made concerning their position in this matter and it has made a deep impression upon some of the foremost editors in the United States.

The Independent, New York, speaks of it as being "unsurpassed in power and moral fervor by anything that has been issued here or abroad since the war began."

Declaration of Principles

Current Opinion, to which we are indebted for the information, gives the following as the declaration of the principles governing this new body:

"We, women of the United States, assembled in behalf of world peace, grateful for the security of our own country, but sorrowing for the misery of all involved in the present struggle among warring nations, do hereby band ourselves together to demand that war should be abolished.

"Equally with men pacifists, we understand that planned-for, legalized, wholesale, human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies. As women, we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war.

"As women, we are especially the custodians of the life of the ages. We will no longer consent to its reckless destruction. As women we are particularly charged with the nurture of childhood and with the care of the helpless and the unfortunate. We will not longer accept without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken widows and orphans which war places upon us.

"As women we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundation of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure without a protest which must be heard and heeded by men that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social structure that centuries of toil have reared.

Mothers' Rights

"As women we are called upon to start each generation onward toward a better humanity. We will not longer tolerate without determined opposition that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today renders impotent the idealism of the race.

"Therefore, as the mother half of humanity, we demand that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals, but of nations, be recognized and respected.

"We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate; within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the state.

"So protesting, and so demanding, we hereby form ourselves into a national organization to be called the Women's Peace Party."

It is explained that the platform contains some items accepted by a majority vote of the conference and more of them accepted unanimously, the whole representing a common desire to make woman's protest vocal, commanding and effective. The fundamental purpose is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the

sacredness of human life and to abolish war.

The Platform

The platform planks demand:

"The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interests of early peace.

"Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.

"Organized opposition to militarism in this country.

"Education of youth in the ideals of peace.

"Democratic control of foreign policies.

"The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.

"Concert of nations to supersede 'balance of power.'

"Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute law for war.

"Substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.

"Removal of the economic causes of war.

"The appointment by this government of a commission of men and women with an adequate appropriation to promote international peace."

A World Conference

Besides an enthusiasm which had in it "a strong note of spiritual distinction," The Survey comments upon the constructive quality of mind displayed by these women. Many details of their supplementary program of propaganda and action are interesting. They promise to call a world conference if govern-

has been used for study by many reading circles and women's clubs. The influence of her suggestive thesis is apparent in the new movement.

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, professor of sociology and ethics at the Meadville Theological School, a vice-chairman of the new party, contributes to The Independent a stirring review of special reasons why women should hate war. It plunges women back into the rugged services to the social need, makes her again as of old the "breeder" and the drudge.

"When women trace their long struggle upward from domestic slavery, thru legal but perpetual 'minority' to their present direct relation to the state in 'contract power' and in citizenship, let them not forget the part war has played in their subjection. All the forces which have worked toward the emancipation of women from domestic bondage root themselves in social order, in peaceful industry, in reason and in law made just and regnant. And all these forces are rendered feeble and impotent in the clash of arms. It is for this cause that women should hate war with a peculiar hatred."

WITH PASTEPOT AND SCISSORS

By Elsie Ward Morris in the Mothers' Magazine

A pair of scissors and something to cut out—what an unfailing joy to all shut-in children! The person who evolved the book of the cut-out-house, to be built with paste, must surely have received a heaven-sent inspiration. But to afford

will be the result. Many youngsters enjoy coloring pictures to suit themselves, in which case a double joy will be derived from building the paste house.

The supervision of an older person may be needed in arranging the pictures on each page, but the actual work of cutting and pasting can be trusted to any child, except to very young ones.

When the child cuts out pictures, let him have some definite future planned for them. A picture book definitely planned gives much more happiness than that composed of pretty pictures pasted in at random. A barnyard or flower garden book can be made on the same outline as the house, with pastepot and scissors, the pictures needed for them being found in magazines and catalogs.

A barnyard with a more realistic aspect that pleases the child much more can be made of cut-outs reinforced with paste and heavier paper. For the barnyard, cover a large piece of cardboard with green cloth or paper, pasting it smoothly on the under side. Do not have the board too large for the child to handle conveniently, or to hold in his lap. From stiff white paper fold and cut a little house. This is not difficult to do. A house with peaked roof and doors that open can be made with just a bit of ingenuity by following the exercises given to kindergarten children for making articles out of paper. Pictures of portable houses can be used for chicken coops and dog kennels, by mounting them on stiff paper and pasting a prop behind them to support them upright. If many animals are to occupy the barnyard, several houses of different sizes will be needed.

Once the yard and houses have been created, the inhabitants will be easy to find. Horses, cows, rabbits or wild animals can be cut out for the barnyard. A tree or two can be planted on the side lawn by cutting one from a picture and supporting it with stiff paper.

Rice Muffins—Sift three cupfuls of flour with four slightly rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and two-thirds cupful of sugar. Add two eggs beaten light, two-thirds cupful of cooked rice, one-half cupful of melted shortening, three-fourths cupful of cleaned currants and one and one-third cupfuls of water. Mix well and bake in hot, buttered muffin pans.

Bacon Muffins—Sift two cupfuls of flour with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth cupful of sugar. Add one beaten egg, one-fourth cupful of melted shortening and four slices of bacon fried crisp and broken in small pieces. Stir to a smooth batter with three-fourths cupful of water. Bake in hot, well-buttered pans.

Cheese Muffins—Sift two cupfuls of flour with two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth cupful of sugar. Add one-fourth cupful of melted butter, one beaten egg, one-fourth cupful of grated cheese and one cupful of milk. Stir well and bake in well-buttered gem pans.

Fruit Muffins—Cream one-third cupful butter, and one-fourth cupful sugar. Add alternately one egg beaten and mixed with three-fourths cupful milk, and two cupfuls flour into which sift thoroughly one-fourth teaspoonful salt, and four teaspoonfuls baking powder. Last add one cupful fresh currants or berries. Bake in hot buttered gem pans about twenty-five minutes.

Cornopolis, Germany (by wireless to Sayville)—A rumor reaches here that the Reichstag is contemplating passing a bill reducing the size of all shoes and footwear two sizes. The effect would be two-fold, it is stated. First, owing to the shortage of leather, an immense saving would be shown. Second, a large corn crop would be raised.

Don't forget the grain bags. Take them all out, shake them clean, air them in the sun, patch any that have holes, put them in the formalin mixture before putting any seed grain in them, and hang them out to dry.



A GROUP OF ALBERTA SUFFRAGISTS
Part of the delegation which recently waited upon Premier Sifton to ask for the franchise

ment does not act. To avoid breeding new wars in settling this one "no province should be transferred against the will of its people; no indemnities assessed save when recognized international law has been violated; no treaty or international arrangement of any sort should be entered upon unless ratified by representatives of the people." International machinery for a league of peace, including police force, naturalization of the sea, and re-enforcement of the democratic principle of self-government by extension of suffrage to women are demanded. They "make a solemn appeal to the higher attributes of our common humanity to help unmask the menace to our civilization" in the "concerted attempt" to force this country into still further preparedness for war. Unity, the Chicago organ of the Congress of Religions, suggests that the word "citizen" might have been used to advantage instead of the excluding term "women," because that journal believes that "there are thousands, probably millions, of men citizens as well as women citizens to whom this platform will come as a political prayer, the quest of statesmanship."

The Leaders

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, president of the organization, is the author of a book on "Newer Ideals of Peace," which was published some years ago, attracted wide reading, and

a new book every time her little ones are housed is not possible or practical for all mothers. A book of this sort can be made and the cost is practically nothing.

Large sheets of white wrapping paper, such as is used especially by drug stores, will do for the pages. Sew the leaves loosely together with darning cotton, making a cover of any substantial material that may be handy. On the first page paste a picture of a front gate and fence, then, with colored pencils, sod the yard and lay a walk across the length of the page. On the second page the exterior of the house may be pasted. Additions to the driveway, an automobile, flower beds or shrubbery can be pasted below the house. The third page may be filled with porch furnishings, with a few vague lines, possibly, to designate the outline of the porch. The next page shows the front hall, and so on thru the house, taking each room separately, making up the picture from articles cut from other pictures. The final pages may be devoted to the automobiles, baby carriages, animals, boats or personal possessions of the dwellers of the house. All the pictures can be found in the advertising sections of magazines, or in trade papers and catalogs. When Teddy or Dolly begins to build a house with pastepot and scissors, every member of the family will keep their eyes open for an added bit of material. If the pictures are colored they will be much more realistic and consistent, and a far more attractive house

Fashions--How they Come and Go

Dame Fashion has many moods. Only last year she was daringly, brazenly indiscreet, designing looped up and slit skirts that gave more than a glimpse of silk-stockinged legs and, that nothing of their suggestiveness might be missed, these garments were produced in the most glaring and brilliant colors. This spring she has grown suddenly modest and demure both in design and coloring.

The great outstanding feature of the new styles is the radical change in the skirts. It seems to have been frankly admitted once more that women are bipeds, for these new skirts leave room a-plenty for the use of both pedal extremities. They measure on an average not less than two and a half yards around. There are many ways of achieving this effect of fullness. There is the new-old circular skirt, which fits tightly around the hips and flares out at the bottom and there is the circular skirt with the yoke top. There is the pleated skirt, which varies from box pleats all about to little groups of side pleats. Lastly, there is the very quaintest affair which looks like straight pieces of cloth fulled onto the waist, frequently adjusted with a row of shirring and a narrow beading of the cloth left at the top.

Skirts Wider and Shorter

Any or all of these skirts are liable to be trimmed with bands of contrasting material, flounces or narrow ruchings. Another revival of an old fashion is the finishing of separate skirts with suspenders or surplices of self or contrasting materials. They are moreover greatly abbreviated in length.

The blouses are not so strikingly different, tho the bolero or coat effect is being shown more generally than for many seasons, and as well, surplice styles and vests are still plentiful. There is a marked leaning towards long sleeves and high collars.

The suit coat is not built on any hard and fast lines. Sometimes it is a little short saucy affair which terminates at the waist line. Again it is a serviceable Norfolk jacket or perhaps a strictly military coat much befrogged and braided, or yet again a fairly long jacket with pointed fronts slashed up towards the hips. Any figure, even the most difficult, can find a design that is at once stylish and becoming.

The separate coats are made with rather flaring bottoms in comfortable half lengths and of thick soft stuffs that have more the look of weight than the feel of it.

Broadcloth a Spring Favorite

For the making of suits the most popular material is broadcloth. This material, for all its pleasing satiny surface, is pure shoddy, which means that it is woven from old cloth torn to pieces and remade. An honest merchant makes no secret of the fact that broadcloth has always had a past. Nevertheless, a piece of broadcloth often wears very satisfactorily, tho even if it did not, many women would be with it as they are with taffeta, they would buy it anyway because it looks so well while it lasts. The suiting second in importance is gabardine, a corded, substantial stuff that promises much endurance. There are tweed weaves, it is true, but they are lighter and smoother in texture than formerly so that one would hardly recognize them as tweeds at all.

For dresses and blouses the two favorite materials are silk crepes and taffetas, which fall in such soft and pretty folds. Quite frequently an added touch of quaintness is added to these fabrics by scattering little knots of flowers or figures over the surface.

The colors for spring, as indicated at the first of this article, are very quiet and unpretentious, being dictated largely by the military and including battleship grey, which is a very sober slate, torpedo grey, which is not quite so dark, Belgian blue, which is on the same order as Copenhagen, but brighter, purple, sand, putty and rose.

These rose shades are particularly in evidence in the millinery sections, where they make a bright spot of color contrasted with the dull sand, putty and grey tones so prominently featured.

But speaking of millinery, one touches

upon one of the most important factors in dress. There are few articles of apparel which can so completely mar or so nearly make a woman's costume as her headwear. A deft little twist of a bow, a perky little mount, a soft fluff of chiffon, often make all the difference between a creation which is hopelessly dowdy and unbecoming and one which is smart and distinguished.

All Kinds of Hats

This season there are hats for everyone, big hats and hats about as little as a minute, sailors and tricorns, poke bonnets and tam-o-shanter effects. One can look as combed down and subdued as a quaker lady if such combing down and sobriety is becoming, or one may fluff oneself out under wide and shady conceits if width and shadiness lend charm to one's person.

The great trimming of the season is flowers, flowers of every variety and shade known to nature or trade. There is no specified place for these posies to appear. They may be wreathed around the crown or the brim and a quite new and original idea is to lay a dainty wreath between the two layers of chiffon which forms the brim of some of the more summery models.

A great variety of straws are shown, but the newest is a straw such as is used for ice cream sodas, split in two and laid on with the rounded part out. It is used chiefly in small tailored hats for early spring wear.

Altogether the fashions, take them from top to toe, are remarkably quaint, pretty and wearable.

SHOWING THE NEW SHIRRED DRESS



8570 Girl's Shirred Dress, 10 to 14 years.

Such a pretty, dainty little frock as this one always finds its place. In the one view, it is shown made of crepe de chine thruout with trimming of rosebud banding. In the other, it is made of bordered voile combined with plain and with a strip of embroidery used to give the yoke effect. Since it can be made either with or without a lining, it is adapted both to silk and to cotton stuffs. The body portion is cut with separate front and back portions that are seamed over the shoulders and shirred over the seams. When the lining is used it acts as a stay; when it is omitted, there can be straight strips of material or tape used for the purpose. The skirt is perfectly straight, and whether the yoke portion is plain or shirred, it is joined both to the skirt and to the body portion. Such a frock is available for many fabrics; those suggested are charming and there are also really wonderful new cotton crepes that would be fascinating made in this way. White, with little flowered figures that are essentially child-like and charming, would be very lovely.

For the 12 year size will be required 5½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4 yds. 36, or 2½ yds. 44, to make as shown in the front view, 2¾ yds. 27 or 36, 1½ yds. 44, with 1½ yds. of flouncing 20 in. wide and ¾ yd. of all-over embroidery 18 in. wide, to make as shown in back view.

The pattern No. 8570 is cut in sizes from 10 to 14 years. It will be mailed to

any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

FOR THE EARLY SPRING

A New Coat that Can be Made in Two Quite Different Ways



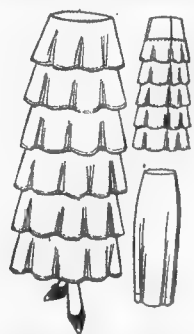
8584 Short Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.

Surely this coat model that can be utilized to give two absolutely different effects must be a desirable one and one that girls will be sure to like. Illustrated, is a design that can be treated as shown on the figure and as shown in the small view, and none but the initiated would guess that fundamentally the two are the same. There is a perfectly plain straight back and a loose front effect, with darts at the shoulders only. Both the longer coat with cutaway fronts and belt and the short plain little coat in military style are eminently smart and eminently attractive, and each is of course adapted to a different use, while each in its own way is perfect. Either the turned-over or straight collar can be used with either model and if liked, the longer coat can be made with straight fronts, omitting the cutaway effect.

For the 16 year size will be required 3½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36, 2 yds. 44, 1¾ yds. 54.

The pattern No. 8584 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

A FASHIONABLE SKIRT



8586 Three-Piece Skirt with Circular Flounces, 24 to 32 waist.

The model is a most attractive one for cloth and for gabardine and for the heavier silks and in fact for all materials that can be made circular with success. There are six flounces and they are arranged over a plain two-piece foundation, but if the skirt is to be worn with a basque or with a deep girdle, the sixth flounce can be omitted and five only used. Often the skirt is made of lining material, and the suggestion is an especially good one with such heavy materials as cloth, gabardine and the like. In the picture, faille silk is used and is finished with piped edges.

For the medium size will be needed for the skirt 3 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2¾ yds. 36 or 44 and for the flounces 6 yds. 27, 4½ yds. 36, or 2 yds. 44 or 54 in. wide.

The pattern No. 8586 is cut in sizes from 24 to 32 waist measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

A NEW AND INTERESTING BLOUSE



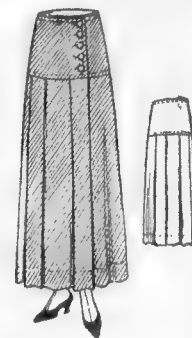
8585 Blouse with or without Over-Portion, 34 to 44 bust.

This blouse can be made a perfectly plain simple shirt waist, or an elaborate bodice adapted to dressy afternoon wear, as the over-portion is used or omitted, and the neck finished in one way or the other. The blouse itself is just a plain one with high neck. The over-portion suggests the bolero idea that is especially adapted to lace or other bordered materials. The seams of this over-portion can be sewed in with the blouse to make one garment, or the over-portion can be finished separately and worn or omitted as occasion requires. The high turned-over collar with V-shaped neck is essentially smart in combination with the long sleeves. In the illustration, the blouse is made of crepe de chine and the over-portion is of lace, and nothing could be prettier or more fashionable, but as a matter of course, plain material could be used for the over-portion with the edges finished with picot or hemstitching or trimmed in any way to suit the fancy.

For the medium size will be needed for the blouse 3½ yds. of material 27 in. wide, 2½ yds. 36, 1¾ yds. 44, and for the over-portion, 3 yds. of lace 18 in. wide, or 2¼ yds. of plain material 27 in. wide, 1¾ yds. 36, 1¾ yds. 44.

The pattern No. 8585 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 bust measure. It will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

THE NEW BOX PLAITS



8537 Plaited Skirt with Yoke, 24 to 34 waist.

This box-plaited skirt is one of the latest to have appeared. It is cut in four pieces and joined to a smooth yoke over the hips. In the picture, the material is gabardine, and gabardine is a deserved favorite, but the skirt can be used for a variety of materials. It can be utilized successfully for the coat suit, and it is just as pretty and graceful for the indoor gown. It is simple, it is easy to make; consequently it seems to mean all advantages. The plaited portion is cut in four gores and the yoke in three pieces, but the seams of the skirt are concealed by the plaits. The finish can be made at the high or at the natural waist-line. The buttons make the only trimming for the skirt illustrated, but buttons are so handsome this season that they can be made a feature.

For the medium size will be required 5 yds. of material 27 in. wide, 4½ yds. 36, 4 yds. 44, 2½ yds. 54; width at lower edge 3 yds. and 6 in.

The pattern No. 8537 is cut in sizes from 24 to 34 in. waist measure. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

OFFICERS:		
Hon. President—D. W. Warner	Edmonton	
President—James Speakman	Penhold	
Vice-Presidents—		
H. W. Wood	Carstairs	
Rice Sheppard	Edmonton	
S. S. Dunham	Lethbridge	
W. D. Trego	Gleichen	
Sec.-Treasurer—P. P. Woodbridge	Calgary	

U.F.A. PATRIOTIC FUND Official Circular No. 4

To the Officers and Members of Union No.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—At the annual convention in Edmonton last January the following resolution was passed:—

"We, the representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled in our annual convention, desirous to do all in our power to help our country and to give relief to the sufferers in the present war, especially to the people of Belgium, pledge ourselves to call together our unions as soon as possible after our return home and to appeal to them for subscriptions in money and farm produce, such gifts to be placed at the disposal of our Central office in the name of each union and then offered as the gift of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the British authorities, to be used by them in the way that seems to them most needful."

The delegates therefore, over 500 in number, pledged themselves on their return home to call the unions together and take the matter of a special U.F.A. Patriotic Fund up in earnest. Manitoba and Saskatchewan are already busy on their respective schemes and we should be likewise. A copy of the resolution has been sent to Premier Asquith of Great Britain and his acknowledgement received. We are therefore pledged not only in this country, but to Great Britain also, and your board of directors beg to recommend as follows:—That the unions be called together at once and contributions in cash or produce to the U.F.A. Patriotic Fund called for. The produce may consist of anything which can be most conveniently spared, from a setting of eggs upwards. The produce should be collected on a given date and sold to the highest bidder. In the case of grain it could be sold to the regular grain buyers. All contributions should be turned into cash at the initial point, and the cash only sent to the Central office. The season is already far advanced and this work should be attended to at once.

Some of our unions are discussing and favoring the "Patriotic Acre" scheme. This would only bring results in the late fall, and may very well be considered in addition to the plan for immediate contributions. But your directors urge that it is our first and pressing duty to carry out the resolution of the convention.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES SPEAKMAN, President.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary.

A BIG SHIPMENT

We are in receipt of a photo from F. J. Bullock, secretary of the Ponoka District Association, showing one of the pens containing 1,400 head of hogs delivered and sold by the District Association on February 2 last. Efforts are being made to secure a cut of this photo for publication in The Guide so as to show the readers what it is possible for the organized farmers to do when they try. From the photo it is apparent that this large shipment from the Ponoka District Association was of excellent quality and a credit to the U.F.A. The Ponoka District Association is nearly nine months old, so that this record is only a sample of what we may look for when the union is older and has had more experience.

ATTENDANCE POOR

Minahik Union, No. 621, is having difficulty in getting meetings. A proposal is on foot to take the centre into Rexboro district in the hope that it will lead to a better attendance at meetings.

EMPRESS THRIVING

The secretary of the Empress Union, No. 673, in sending in a quarterly report shows an increase of thirty-five paid up members since the organization on December 12, making a total of sixty-five. The union is a live one and in the three months of its existence has shipped in three carloads of hay, one of flour, two of coal, three of fence posts and one carload of wire. They have on order another car-

load of flour, two of hay and one of binder twine. There is no doubt about this union being out for business.

At a recent meeting the matter received thorough discussion and it is proposed to incorporate as the Empress Farmers' Co-operative Trading Co. Ltd. The secretary asks for any information and help from the Central office and same is being sent him. It is also hoped to arrange for District Director E. E. Sparks to visit Empress at an early date.

DISTRESS RELIEVED

The secretary of the Lorraine Union, No. 680, reported a meeting held on March 10 with a large attendance, the teacher of the school, Miss Martin, having arranged a program for the evening by her pupils. The entertainment was a great success. Two cases of distress in the neighborhood were brought to the attention of those present and a collection was taken up to help these families, a liberal amount being subscribed in money and food stuff. A debate has been arranged for the next meeting.

CAUSES OF NON-SUCCESS

We are often in receipt of letters at the Central office complaining of non-success in securing proper attendance at meetings of the local union. In a very large number of the cases further inquiry frequently ascertains the fact that there is a telephone in the schoolhouse, or in the secretary's home, and that this means is often used for the purpose of securing orders for various kinds of goods, and for transacting what should be the special business of the U.F.A. meetings. Where such a system is in vogue it is not surprising that the attendance at meetings is poor. The telephone is certainly of great use in facilitating business in large centres where a large volume of business is done, but it certainly becomes a luxury which we might very well do without when used as a means of encouraging people to sit at home by the fireside instead of getting out to meetings and helping to manage their own business.

The Members' Duty

At the Central office we are sometimes inclined to think that our local secretaries are slow or dilatory in getting in their reports and that they are not therefore helping the Central office as well as they should, yet one is hardly justified in blaming them, for probably not one in ten of our local secretaries receives anything like the support he should have, and in most cases deserves, from the members of his union. This brings us back again to the party who pays his dollar to the Association and then goes home and waits for it to grow into many dollars of its own accord and without any further assistance from him. That sort of idea is no use. Money by itself is of no use either so far as increase is concerned, unless you put some human intelligence behind it. I know some men who have quite a little money in the bank earning them 3 per cent. interest with no particular effort on their part, and they appear to be satisfied, or at least do not raise any particular kick about it, yet how many of our members putting one dollar into the U.F.A. would be satisfied if it only earned them 3 cents for twelve months? What we have to bear in mind is that the whole organization is a piece of intricate machinery with certain wheels which drive other wheels, and that each wheel must keep moving or the other wheels will stop. The individual members represent the cogs on these wheels and if everything is to go smoothly all these cogs should be in place. We must get away from the idea that all we have to do is to sit around and wait for help to come to us. Let each man get busy and see what he can do to help the whole thing along. You will be surprised to find out how much your present condition can be improved by co-operating with your neighbor and doing your little bit, however small it may be, towards making a success of the union.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

We have received the following report of Little Gap Union, No. 481, from W. A. Dodds, secretary:—

I want to acquaint you with the Little Gap Union of the United Farmers' of Alberta, which is scattered on both the north and south sides of the Neutral Hills. We are a mixed farming community, seventeen miles from any railroad. We have forty members on the roll this year. Our social enterprises so far this year have been a farmers' dance on January 20 and a hard times ball on February 19, both of which were voted big successes. These events came off at the Little Gap schoolhouse in which was gathered a crowd of over seventy-five people. Those who did not care to dance played whist. Everyone agrees that for business and social purposes the United Farmers' Union is a huge success.

FROM PLEASANT VIEW

Pleasant View Union, No. 541, sends in a contribution of \$14.65 to the War Relief Fund, and shows prospects of a successful year.

WILL FORM DISTRICT

Cornucopia Union, No. 231, reports a visit from D. Buckingham, director for the Red Deer constituency, as a result of which they propose to form a District Association at an early date.

FAWN LAKE ORGANIZED

A new union, to be known as Fawn Lake Local Union No. 703, was organized at Fawn Lake on February 24, by V. E. Metcalfe, Secretary of Pickardville Union. The officers elected were:—President, H. A. Parson; vice-president, F. Paguett, and Secretary, A. Ross. Thirteen fully-paid-up members were enrolled at this meeting.

MOUNT LOOKOUT

A new union, to be known as Mount Lookout Local, No. 704, was organized by C. Rice Jones, of Veteran, on December 18, 1914. The president elected is Alex. Scott, and the secretary-treasurer, H. F. Kirk, of Battle Ridge. Thirteen men and six lady members were enrolled.

INTERESTING DEBATES

Joseph A. Zender, Secretary of Eye Hill Union, No. 553, reports that during the winter the Union has held several successful meetings. A debate on Prohibition, followed by a dance, on January 27, brought the largest crowd together that had ever gathered in the School House. At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. Zender reported on the work which had been done at the convention at Edmonton. In order to effect the organization of a Women's Auxiliary a meeting was held on February 27, at which there was also a record attendance. An interesting program of songs, etc., was provided, and the following subject was debated:—"Resolved that a Women's Auxiliary would prove beneficial to the U.F.A. Organization." Mrs. Zender led the affirmative and spoke enthusiastically about the great work which the Women's Auxiliary could accomplish, and was seconded by A. F. Buck. Mr. Gregoire, the leader of the negative, gave a delightfully entertaining speech, which time and again sent the audience into fits of irrepressible laughter, and was seconded by Fred Hoffman. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative. It is not considered advisable at the present time to organize, however, as most of the women present, while agreeing with the objects, thought the time premature in the sparsely-settled condition of the district. In any case, the gathering was one of great educational value, and no doubt the good seed sown will bear fruit in the not remote future.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

Victoria—P. S. Austin	Banbury
Edmonton—George Long	Namoo
Strathcona—H. G. Vickery	Strome
Macleod—G. W. Buchanan	Cowley
Calgary—J. A. Bishop	Beddington
Red Deer—D. Buckingham	Stettler
Medicine Hat—E. E. Sparks	Jenner

LIVESTOCK QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

The fortnightly meeting of Edwell Union No. 53 was held on Wednesday evening, February 24, in the School House, at which there was a very fair attendance. A number of ladies were present. After several official communications had been dealt with, T. J. Walton contributed an exceedingly interesting and instructive paper on "Sheep and Sheep Raising." It was listened to with rapt attention, and subsequently gave rise to considerable discussion. All the sheep raisers in the district had something to say, consequently those who were ignorant of the subject were able to learn quite a lot. This is as it should be, and it is good news for the members to hear that there are several papers of the present series ready for their edification, or otherwise, at future meetings. The members took up the matter of the supply of horses to the Remount Department, and it was moved and seconded that this Local Union protests most strongly against the misleading advertisements issued by the aforesaid department as to the type of horses required, causing numbers of farmers to make a long trip to town for no purpose. This gave rise to considerable discussion, and the resolution was passed unanimously and the Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of same to the Executive of the U.F.A. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 10, at 7.30 p.m., in the School House, at which a paper will be contributed by F. J. Powell. Members are urgently requested to attend and also to bring their friends.

CO-OPERATION BY GLEICHEN UNION

The following report in regard to co-operative purchasing by the Gleichen Union has been forwarded to us by W. D. Trego:—

It has been the aim from the start with the Gleichen Union not to undertake co-operative buying in any line of goods except those on which the prices seemed to be unreasonably high, as we have always advocated the principle of live and let live, and have preferred to let the merchants of the town handle the business so long as the profits seemed to be reasonable. The first line we felt called upon to handle was binder twine, and we reduced the prices the first year from 14¢. to 10¢. per lb. in 1907. Formaldehyde was one of the articles which seemed to us to be unreasonably high, and we took the matter up with the dealers of the town and succeeded in getting the price reduced from 40¢. to 25¢. per lb. We continued to buy from the merchants until the spring of 1913, when we decided to try and further reduce the price, and in consequence were able to supply it to our members at 17¢. and still have a small profit for our union. The same year we took up the handling of flour and reduced the price from \$3.75 to \$2.25 per 100 to our members. That same fall we took up the matter of apples and reduced the price on this commodity from \$2.75 to \$1.50 per box, and we have since branched out into all kinds of fresh fruits, bringing the price of cherries down from 40¢. to 20¢. on our first shipment of fresh fruits. On strychnine we have reduced the price from \$1.25 to 65¢. per ounce. The last move we made was on fresh fish, and on our first shipment we have succeeded in getting our local butcher to see that he could sell fish at 6¢. per lb., which the week before he had been selling to his customers at 12¢. The merchants have attempted to get the business back again by offering to supply the goods at our prices, but we have made it a rule when we are forced to undertake buying any particular line of goods direct, to continue to handle it. Any union wishing to take advantage of our experience in buying in any particular line can get it for the asking.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	J. W. Scallion .. Virden
President:	R. C. Henders .. Culross
Vice-President:	J. S. Wood .. Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie .. Winnipeg

BIG NIGHT AT STONEWALL

The Grassmere Branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual concert, supper and ball in Stonewall Municipal Hall on Thursday last and brought out a record crowd, over four hundred being present. The Grassmere Branch has established a reputation for doing things up properly, and when the annual concert was announced everyone came from far and near, expecting a good time, and they certainly had it.

The first number on the program was a French dialect parody on Tipperary by Mr. Frane. This was cleverly rendered and brought forth a hearty encore. Mr. Frane responded with "The Gravel Road," an original composition embracing many "local hits," which brought down the house. Dave McIntyre followed with "Our Courtship," which brought him fresh laurels as a reciter. Little Miss Guthrie, of Winnipeg, the child wonder, gave several numbers, gracefully responding to encores and demonstrated her versatile powers by singing, reciting and dancing. Miss Le Blau gave a violin solo, which was skilfully rendered. Oscar Lillies is an old favorite with the audience and sang in his usual acceptable manner. A. S. Matheson carried the audience with him in his recitation, "Nothing to Wear." Mrs. Frane sang very acceptably and Miss Wieneke captivated the audience with her recitation, "Jack and Jill." Tommie Mayers gave a clog dance and was loudly encored. The concert was concluded by the orchestra playing "Rule Britannia."

The Grassmere ladies upheld their reputation for providing a good supper. Some idea of the amount of work this involved can be gained when it is understood that about a dozen ladies had to provide for the four hundred. Too many of our young men are bachelors.

"Tommie" Mayers' Orchestra of Winnipeg furnished music for the dance and only the fear of daylight catching them before they got home induced the crowd to break up at all.

ALEX. CALDER,
Stonewall, Man. Sec.-Treas.

NEEPAWA DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

A fairly representative gathering of Neepawa district Grain Growers convened in the court house at Neepawa on Thursday, March 11, for the establishment of a district association. Addresses were given by J. S. Wood, F. Simpson, of Shoal Lake, and Mr. Richardson, of Portage la Prairie.

It was decided that the bounds of the district should coincide with those of the Neepawa dominion constituency, excepting that the part of it included in the municipality of North Norfolk shall be left in association with Portage, the reason being that railway conditions are such that Portage is much more accessible from that district than Neepawa or Gladstone are.

The officers elected for the district were: President, T. H. Drayson, of Neepawa; vice-president, G. A. Hall, of Gladstone; secretary, W. R. Wood, of Franklin.

The following resolutions were presented, discussed and carried with practical unanimity by the meeting:—

We recommend that the Dominion Government introduce a system of direct taxation based upon land values as a means of revenue, that we show our loyalty to the Mother Country in this present crisis by declaring for Free Trade, and we further recommend that the banks of our country discontinue the system of loaning money on deposit on short call loans on the New York Stock Exchange, so that the money may be available for the stimulation of production in Canada.

We congratulate those branch associations which already have received ladies as members, and recommend that as rapidly as possible all local branches follow the example and make the most of the opportunity of enriching the programs of their meetings and increasing the general wholesome effect of the association upon the community by utilizing the talent of the female members of the association.

That this convention express its enthusiastic appreciation of the effective educational propaganda maintained by The Grain Growers' Guide, and urge the local branches to do their utmost to extend its circulation.

That we place on record our opposition to a Dominion election being held during the continuance of the present war.

The next meeting of the Neepawa district is to be held in Gladstone during the last two weeks of June, the exact date to be chosen by the executive.

W. R. WOOD,
Franklin, March 12, 1915 Dist. Sec'y.

MISSIONARY WORK

John Eno, Fred Last and the undersigned drove from Morris to Brunkild, Man., on March 15 and organized a new branch with fourteen members. This branch starts out with bright prospects and will no doubt be fifty strong in a very short time. President, E. E. Garher; vice-president, J. P. Fast; secretary-treasurer, A. P. Fast; and the board of directors are a bunch of energetic men that will take hold and make things go.

This is the first branch organized in the newly formed district of Provencher, and if there is any district association in Manitoba with any pretensions thinking they are it, they have us to reckon with, as we intend to be able to count noses with any of them at the next annual convention.

O. H. GILMAN,
Morris, Man.

SPRINGHILL WELCOMES LADIES

The March meeting of the Springhill Grain Growers' Association was held on the 12th in the afternoon. Nine ladies were present and eight joined our association, making a total of ten lady members to date. This was without doubt the best and most encouraging meeting we have had for some time. The Grain Growers made no mistake in admitting the women to full membership on an equality with the men. We have great hopes for the future owing to this move on the part of the association.

Up to the present we have been meeting in the Orange Hall and must say that the Orangemen have used us right and fair, only charging us \$10.00 for twelve meetings. But, since the ladies are joining with us it was thought the Church would be a better place to meet as it would be more pleasant and comfortable for the ladies, as the Orange Hall is an upstairs room and limited as to the number it will seat conveniently as compared with the church. Besides, by meeting in the church we have access to the church organ which will be valuable in the social side of our meetings and we will never know what surprises may be in store for us, since the ladies are attending our meetings.

The following resolution was carried, on the motion of W. A. A. Rowe: Whereas, a resolution was passed at the last annual convention held in Brandon Jan. 1915, allowing the ladies full membership and privileges in the association, and whereas it is essential that the meetings be made cheerful and comfortable, be it resolved, that hereafter providing it can be agreeably arranged we meet in the church so that we will have access to the organ for the social side of our meetings. Signed by:— Mrs. A. Willerton, Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. W. A. A. Rowe, Mrs. A. J. M. Poole, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. J. Yerex, Mrs. W. H. Jackson. A committee of five—Mr. & Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mrs. Yerex, and Mrs. Harris were appointed to interview the pastor and church trustees with regard to the above resolution.

Up to the present the Women's Missionary Society has been meeting the first Thursday of each month and the Grain Growers the first Friday which means two meetings for the ladies in succession. To overcome this difficulty it was moved by A. J. M. Poole, seconded by Mrs. Rowe, that in order to convenience the ladies we change our day of meeting from the first Friday of the month to the second Friday. Mr. Rowe gave a very full report of the District

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

association of Neepawa organized at Neepawa on the 11th.

As was advertised subjects for discussion at this meeting were "The Central Farmer's Market" and "The Dominion Financial Budget." A. J. M. Poole read correspondence from Mr. McKenzie concerning the market and addressed the meeting dealing briefly with the objects and purposes of the enterprise. He showed the importance of seeing that the market was made a success also some of the obstacles in the way of its success being assured, and pointed out that in order to overcome these difficulties it was important that the capital be increased. After some considerable discussion, it was decided that the discussion be laid over until the next meeting and the secretary be asked to get further information on same.

The President, F. Harper, addressed the meeting at some length on the tariff, after which A. J. M. Poole, Geo. A. Baker and W. A. A. Rowe spoke briefly on different phases of the question. It was not considered necessary to pass a resolution on the tariff as one had already been passed by the Neepawa District Association with which we are identified.

A. J. M. Poole addressed the meeting in connection with the Grain Growers' Guide showing the importance that not only should renewals be paid up promptly but also that the subscription list should be increased and notifying all that after April 1 the rate would be raised to \$1.50 per year.

Arrangements are made whereby every farmer in the district will have an opportunity of joining the Association and subscribing to the Guide before April 1.

Subject for discussion at our next meeting April 9th is "The Single Tax."

Note:—The above is contributed by A. J. M. Poole, Sec.-Treas. of Springhill G. G. Ass'n.

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright ..	Myrtle
J. L. Brown ..	Pilot Mound
P. D. McArthur ..	Longburn
Frank Simpson ..	Shoal Lake
W. H. English ..	Harding
R. J. Avison ..	Gilbert Plains

ORGANIZED IN THE NORTH

Organizer McCuish was present at a meeting at Icelandic River on the evening of March 12 with a good attendance. After his address 24 members joined and paid their dues for the current year. It is expected that many more will join in the near future. The following officers were appointed:—President, Halle Bjorson; Vice-Pres. H. J. Eastman; Sec.-Treas. Jan. Sigvaldson. Time being limited fuller information will be given at the next meetings in reference to the work of the association in its different activities.

Organizer McCuish writes that he held a meeting at Arnes on the evening of March 8th, and organized an association at that point. A meeting was held on Tuesday Night at Jellico and also at Jaroslau where 53 joined. He expected to go to Hodgson which is 40 miles from Riverton the end of the line.

Contributions to the War Relief Fund are as follows:

Previously acknowledged ..	\$6,090.45
Harding ..	40.00
Forrest (additional) ..	5.00
Portage la Prairie (additional) ..	5.00
Miniota (additional) ..	5.00
Otterburne ..	200.00
Harrow ..	38.00
Rosedale Ladies' Aid and Howden G. G. Association ..	49.20
	\$6,432.65

A PROTEST

H. W. Halstead, the secretary at Myrtle, writes as follows: At a meeting of the local branch held on the 5th inst. the following motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

On motion of A. E. Hole, seconded by W. Fitz Henry, "That this meeting of the Myrtle Grain Growers' Association protest against the proposed increase in duties against the Mother Country."



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BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long-keeping, large size, easy-harvesting and heavy-cropping qualities of the Mangel. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 18c, 1 lb. 30c.

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Taxation of Land Values

By
Louis F. Post

Any person who is interested in the taxation of land values can get a clearer idea of this great question from this book than from any other book written. It is really an explanation of Henry George's great work in simple language and illustrated by diagrams so that any person who can read can understand it. It deals with every phase of the question and shows the effect that this form of taxation has upon all classes in the community. One very valuable part of the book comprises twenty pages made up of questions and answers, wherein practically every question any person would want to ask is answered fully and definitely. Seventy pages are given to explanations of terms and various points that opponents have brought up in connection with the taxation of land values. The book comprises 145 pages of clear type and is attractively bound in red paper covers.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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Hon. President—E. N. Hopkins	.. Moose Jaw
Hon. Vice-President—C. A. Dunning	.. Regina
President—J. A. Maharg	.. Moose Jaw
Vice-President—A. G. Hawkes	.. Percival
Sec.-Treasurer—J. B. Musselman	.. Moose Jaw
Fred W. Green	.. Moose Jaw
Thos. Sales	.. Langham
J. F. Reid	.. Orcadia
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Fred W. Green	.. Moose Jaw
George Langley	.. Maymont
C. E. Flatt	.. Tantalton
W. J. Thompson	.. Warman
J. B. Musselman	.. Moose Jaw

BACK FROM THE EAST

The Central secretary is again back at the head office after an extended trip to Eastern Canada in the interest of the Association. Many valuable lessons were learned by him during his travels, much useful information was gathered, and not a few interesting experiences were had.

As fraternal delegate he visited the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, which was held in the great city of Toronto. A later issue of this page will contain further reference to this organization and its work.

Many interesting as well as flattering references were made to the organized farmers of the West in every farmers' meeting which it was the secretary's pleasure to attend in Ontario. One remark made by a leading Ontario public man and which impressed your secretary was as follows: "The farmers of the West are fully alive, as we in Ontario are not, to the iniquities of indirect taxation."

A Drastic Proposal

One prominent speaker in the Ontario convention made a proposal sufficiently drastic to have come from the most radical of Western free traders in the following words: "If the new tariff is a war measure for the purpose of raising a war revenue, I propose that, as we are all good, patriotic British citizens, we purchase so far as possible only imported goods, thus paying the duty which the government requires to collect and by so doing help to raise the necessary war tax." Why not?

A Sarcastic Introduction

It was the pleasure of the secretary to meet President Henderson, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. Henderson, while in the city of Toronto. Upon introducing the secretary, the president remarked to his wife: "This is Mr. Musselman, the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Musselman is a good example of the poor, oppressed and down-trodden farmer of the West."

Remarks by Manufacturers

A prominent Western manufacturer, who is also in the limelight of politics, upon being introduced, got off the following: "Are you the Mr. Musselman who is making all the trouble for us in Saskatchewan?" As an implement manufacturer, this gentleman keenly resented interference with their methods of forced collection in Saskatchewan and called the protection which we are giving to unfortunate debtors "a repudiation of your debts." Another prominent manufacturer made the following interesting statement: "The new tariff is not a revenue measure, it is a protective tariff."

Everywhere in the East the secretary found that the work of the organized farmers in the West and the recent rapid development of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in particular has attracted the attention of the leading public men. He also found that few, if any of them, had any adequate conception of the work which we are endeavoring to do. Much prominence has been given in the East to the trading activities of the Western farmers' organizations and not nearly sufficient prominence to the great work of educating and organizing the class, which is, after all, the prime object of our existence.

The Patriotic Acre scheme of the Association in particular was favorably commented on everywhere, a number of public men and women asking for copies of our contribution forms, which they wished to show to their friends. Probably nothing which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has heretofore undertaken has attracted so much favorable attention as our activities in this connection.

—J. B. M.

NEW ASSOCIATIONS

The following is a list of recently formed Associations with names of officers:—

White Bear Association—President, C.

W. Kellogg; vice-president, D. Gillanders; secretary-treasurer, A. H. Smart; directors, H. Millidge, D. Foreman, R. L. Harper, D. Lytle, C. Spicer, John Akistet.

Sunset Association (Re-organized):—President, M. DeRenzy; vice-president, W. B. Brown; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Topping; directors, Jefferson Waite, Jack McNally, T. Sellars.

Mulbrany Association:—President, B. Prefountain; vice-president, L. Vitural; secretary-treasurer, Ernest J. Des Rosiers; directors, A. J. Normandin, Alfred Voudin, O. Goudry, Sorrin Montreil, F. W. Woodmen.

Edenland Association:—President, Carl J. Hopp; vice-president, Carl Gerhardt; secretary-treasurer, Hy. Voelpel; directors, Jacob Zeizer, Fred Pachal, John Voelpel, John Heineman, Philip Metzler, Jacob Urich.

Meadow Bank Association:—President, John Waddell; vice-president, R. H. Yoe; secretary-treasurer, R. A. Rotnem; directors, Louis Weeklund, A. Donald, F. Burge, J. Lansby, P. J. Pohlman, F. Carlson.

Tangleflags Association:—President, J. Hickman; vice-president, H. Beavington; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Makin; directors, H. Haugen, G. Capper, J. Cook, J. Harbin, J. Oswald, E. Rutherford.

Gap View Association:—President, W. A. Johnston; vice-president, Dave Simes; secretary-treasurer, Robert Simes; directors, R. Baxter, J. Moore, J. Duncan, O. Nelson, Jas. Rae, Geo. Younge.

Little Woody Association:—President, W. B. Bliven; vice-president, George Downs; secretary-treasurer, M. J. Collins; directors, Jas. Hazlett, O. J. Oleson, Jas. Griffin, W. J. Forthys, J. W. Heaggy, W. J. Hutton.

Rolling Plains Association:—President, A. Beddrop; vice-president, A. McIntyre; secretary treasurer, C. G. Pepper; directors, Geo. Hyslop, W. Nicholson, E. Charlton, E. Fretenberg, E. Martin, Wm. Hutchinson.

Opal Association:—President, Mr. J. I. Weher; vice-president, Mrs. C. Turkington; secretary-treasurer, Mr. S. W. Burt; directors, Mr. A. McQuit, Mr. R. McGregor, Mr. F. Stewart, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mrs. M. Lakey, Mrs. R. McGregor.

Cactus Lake Association:—President, W. E. Hazelwood; vice-president, J. Benson; secretary-treasurer, Randolph Bell; directors, T. Clemenger, W. Whitney, F. S. Dawson, L. A. Harlow, A. Hill, T. Benson.

Abbott Association:—President, Jas. Stewart; vice-president, John Spence; secretary-treasurer, W. M. Munroe; directors, Albert Wilt, Oscar Lundstrom, Alf. Brown, Frank Nestling, Herb Johnson.

Winnifred Association:—President, Thos. H. Johnston; vice-president, John W. Agar; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Hogg; directors, W. V. Harcourt, W. Curry, P. G. Gregg, Geo. Hansen, H. E. Russell, S. Baker.

Blue Hills Association (Re-organized):—President, John Tremain; vice-president, Dan McLachlan; secretary-treasurer, Samuel Stott; directors, J. B. Glover, H. Etherington, W. Gibbs, S. Stott, Mr. Kelsie, M. Wrigley.

Spruce Home Association:—President, Eric Neland; vice-president, T. Larson; secretary-treasurer, Arthur Mattison; directors, W. H. Randall, Henry Mitchell, Olaf. Engebretson, E. J. Wigen, T. Connolly, A. R. B. Harrison.

Eagle Bank Association:—President, Will Lyons; vice-president, H. W. Mickee; secretary-treasurer, John Holmes; di-

rectors, A. J. Dybrig, Alex. Wilson, John McKenzie, Fred Paisley, D. Carswell, Andrew Johnson, W. McKenzie.

Ormiston Association (Re-organized):—President, E. W. Brown; vice-president, J. C. Walker; secretary-treasurer, C. E. M. Weller; auditor, J. C. Walker; directors, H. Chandler, R. H. Dixon, T. Hall, W. J. McKeever, D. Millen, W. J. Wilkinson.

Doddsland Association:—President Archie Campbell; vice-president, M. J. McGrath; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McConnell.

Pleasant Dale Association:—President, Rob. J. Harris; vice-president, W. R. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, Stanley Pearce; directors, Thos. Graham, R. B. Young, Fred Thompson, A. D. Young, W. J. E. Steele, Alfred Curson.

Albert Association:—President, T. E. Rigney; vice-president, Fred Barber; secretary-treasurer, R. Magee; directors, S. Fleming, J. Thompson, Jno. Elliott, Jos. Barber, C. C. Bray, W. J. Fleming.

Neigel Plains Association:—President, F. Lohman; vice-president, T. Neigel; secretary-treasurer, F. Dodd; directors, J. Fiest, B. Hayman, M. Schell, T. Beelen.

Neidpath Association (Re-organized):—President, T. A. McLachlan; first vice-president, Owen McCann; second vice-president, Robt. McLeod; secretary-treasurer, F. R. Bolin; directors, W. H. Smith, Frank Thompson, Joseph Bradley, Ed. Strongland, Mike Donnelly, J. K. Butrey.

Tilney Association:—President, Thos. Spicer; vice-president, Jas. Forge; secretary-treasurer, Jas. Woodrow; directors, A. Marble, S. Armstrong, A. J. Davis, J. Trey, H. Eastwood, Jas. Woodrow.

Early Association:—President, Angus Bolton; vice-president, Louie Score; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Laird; directors, W. A. Thring, Nels J. Olson, Oscar Matheson, C. W. Horsington, Gust Backstrom, W. J. Gallegher.

Mazenod Association:—President, Chas. H. Cae; vice-president, W. D. Griffin; secretary-treasurer, James C. McLardy; directors, Tom Waddell, Jno. Somerville, Walter Bodie, C. G. Glassrud, E. P. Line.

Fir Mountain Association:—President, J. Flynn; vice-president, W. White; secretary-treasurer, R. Sephton; directors, W. Green, F. Truscott, F. Keller, J. Barr, N. Morrison, W. Ash.

Allan Association:—President, G. H. Presnell; secretary-treasurer, O. J. Fry.

Bounty Association:—President, M. Lamont; secretary-treasurer, Frank Weir.

Bannockburn Association:—Secretary-treasurer, H. H. Hummel.

Stone Association:—Secretary-treasurer, John P. Fernquist.

South Fork Association:—Secretary-treasurer, W. H. Lewis.

Benson Association:—Secretary-treasurer, R. S. Hainstock.

Kincora Association:—President, J. N. Farrell; secretary-treasurer, J. J. Adam; directors, E. Cameron, R. B. Mitchell, E. S. Whatley, E. Jolland, A. V. Jackson,

Kenaston Association:—President, P. W. Larson; vice-president, R. McDonald; secretary, W. H. Senninger; directors, J. W. Tracey, J. A. Sandilands, H. Teitjens, B. F. Collins, L. H. Teitjens, S. Millsap.

Willow Bunch Association:—President, J. F. Bellfluer; vice-president, S. Ducharme; secretary, J. A. Ducharme; di-

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:	
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Eildon Association:—President, J. Inches; vice-president, C. Ward; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Coutts; directors, A. R. Taylor, H. Juhunke, A. Baake, T. L. Baker, F. Osborne, Wm. Henry.

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Mayfield Association:—President, H. Knight; vice-president, J. Batty; secretary-treasurer, Geo. E. Syms; directors, J. Rush, F. W. Chaplin, J. H. Dicken, S. Milton Leach, J. Mitchell, J. H. Foster.

Brightholm Association:—President, James Barrie; vice-president, F. Buckle; secretary, Harry Wheatley; directors, B. Sproull, L. Brough, G. Smart, A. Bromley, James Smart, J. Krugell.

Dundurn Association:—President, E. G. Hoppess; vice-president, G. Mellicke; secretary, W. J. Wilson; directors, H. A. Pomesenke, R. B. Just, B. C. Whithill, E. Rystrom, E. Goetz, G. T. Peterson.

Bonnie Brae Association:—President, Rasmus Pederson; vice-president, John Tomasievicz; secretary, T. B. Bentson; directors, Ole Bentson, Kmite Brevick, John Spiggott, Berney Banden, A. D. Dahl, Theo. Virak.

Beverley Association:—President, James Sauders; vice-president, Chas. Willis; secretary, James W. Maxwell; directors, Fred W. Martin, Jas. M. White, Hugh Mariot, John Lewis James, Allan Macquarrie, Walter Garry.

Hodgeville Association:—President, A. R. Campbell; vice-president, R. P. Earley; secretary, Wm. Ed. Milton; directors, E. W. Grainger, W. A. Keyworth, L. A. Vogel, John Gibbins, E. Larenze, J. Hassler.

Weed Rose Valley Association:—President, Jas. McMullen; vice-president, A. Coon; secretary, H. R. Walker; directors, Wm. Workman, Geo. Buchanan, E. McLean, A. Cameron, T. R. Bell, J. M. Nicoll.

June Rose Association:—President, E. Wiggins; vice-president, J. Elliott; secretary, W. E. Hutchinson; directors, W. Quennell, P. Charbonneau, C. Brown, W. Austin, P. McGeough, D. Garrett.

Bothwell Association:—President, Walter Stevens; vice-president, L. Dye; secretary, J. G. Lowe; directors, J. H. Lamborn, V. E. Twiss, Wm. Bunc, Jean St. John, Walter Allen, Geo. C. Murphy.

The Flatts Association:—President, Jas. Gill, Sr.; vice-president, W. E. Stewart; secretary, James S. Donaldson; directors, R. H. Nicholson, T. E. Stewart, S. G. Chamberlin, J. F. Hookwith, C. A. McEwan, William Truitt.

Landscap Association:—President, J. Carr; vice-president, F. Sutherland; secretary, A. Jackson; directors, J. S. Phillips, J. Sutherland, J. Carr, Geo. Atkinson, A. J. Phillip, R. Harrison.

Cadillac Association:—President, A. E. Babcock; vice-president, David Gibbens; secretary, Herbert Barton; directors, C. J. Bristol, Frank Buckley, John Halstead, Arthur Brown, Thomas Higgs, Clifford Orewell.

Sault Flint Association:—President, Louis Kinderman; vice-president, Jos. Faulkner; secretary, J. P. Kirwan; directors, Ernest Adams, Wm. Clay, George Adonis, Jno. Kirwan, Herbert Adonis.

Riverfront Association:—President, Jas. A. McIntyre; vice-president, R. F. Kirkpatrick; secretary, Arthur Ashley; directors, Geo. Newton, H. E. I. Camp, C. Bell, T. Grandage, R. Yates, A. Hoffman.

Ruskin Association:—President, Mr. Manwaring; vice-president, W. Adams; secretary, J. L. Benn; directors, T. E. Haight, Thos. Tolland, N. S. Ely, Chas. Grocock, Walter Pike, Jess. Leshan.

CADILLAC ORGANIZED

A local of the Grain Growers' Association was organized at Cadillac on January 6 last. Mr. Bowles, of Neville, was the chief speaker, and gave a very interesting address on the good work the association is doing. David Gibbens also addressed the meeting, he being a pioneer of the association, having been connected with it since it first started. Thirty-six members joined, and the officers elected were as follows: President, A. E. Babcock; vice-

president, David Gibbens; secretary-treasurer, Herbert Barton; directors, C. J. Bristol, Thomas Higgs, John Halstead, Arthur Brown, Frank Buckley and Clifford Newell. At our second meeting eleven members joined, making a total of forty-seven.

The farmers are taking great interest in this great movement, and we hope to be much stronger in the near future.

HERBERT BARTON,
Sec.-Treas., Cadillac G.G.A.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The Central office has received the sum of \$12 for life membership ticket for Wm. Headrick, donated by the members of Mountain View branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, of which Mr. Headrick is secretary.

A WOMEN'S LOCAL

Please find enclosed \$5.50 membership fees from the W.G.G.A. recently organized in Beadle. We have eleven paid-up members and expect more will join shortly.

The following is a list of our officers: President, Mrs. Walker; Vice-President, Mrs. Bradley; Secretary, Mrs. J. Landon; Directors: Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Crocker, Miss Parker, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. A. Graham.

MRS. LANDON,
Secretary, Beadle W.G.G.A.

AT SILVER CREEK

You will doubtless have been informed by this time by our District Director, John L. Rooke, that we have formed a unit in the strength of the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan under the name of the Silver Creek branch of the G. G. A., and the following is a list of officers in charge: President, A. F. Brigham; Vice-President, Jas. Richardson; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Finnie; Directors: M. Warriner, Alex. Kovenoff, J. R. Hartley, C. Myers, Lewis Grant and W. Leighton.

The following resolution was passed at our meeting on motion of M. Warriner, seconded by James Richardson: "That the Silver Creek local do favorably express their satisfaction with the resolutions that have been passed at the convention."

WM. FINNIE,
Sec. Silver Creek G.G.A.

CONSTANT BRANCH

On February 27 a new branch of the G. G. A. was organized in the Taylorboro district. The meeting was held in the schoolhouse and was highly enthusiastic and successful. District Director, C. O. A. Travis, was present and explained the purpose and work of the Association. District Organizer, V. Edwards, also spoke briefly of the benefits to farmers to be derived from co-operation. The following officers were elected: President, L. S. Borce; Vice-President, S. Ferry; Secretary-Treasurer, Chas. Ferry; Directors: O. Talberg, Geo. Morrison, H. Waffle, J. Lasher, S. Morgan, Mr. Swanson.

Nineteen members were enrolled and I am enclosing the amount paid in and would like you to send me fifty membership cards and constitution and by-laws.

The branch is to be called the Constant G. G. A.

CHAS. FERRY,
Sec. Constant G.G.A.

MOUNT GREEN RE-ORGANIZED

At a meeting held in the Mount Green schoolhouse, on February 27, 1915, for the purpose of re-organizing the old Mount Green G. G. A., fourteen members joined the new organization, which will be under the old name. The members include three ladies. The old Association had forty-two members, which we hope to get on the list again and also many more.

W. R. GROSHONG,
Sec. Mount Green G.G.A.

CANDIAC IN LINE

A meeting was held in Candiack on Feb. 27, 1915, for the purpose of re-organizing the Candiack G. G. A., and the following officers were appointed: President, Jos. Harrison; Vice-President, P. Wiklund; Secretary-Treasurer, R. McLellan; Directors: D. Pretty, John Tretrean, E. Marfleet, L. Rushton, C. Tribeck, J. Hill.

R. C. McLELLAN,
Sec. Candiack G.G.A.

"Our Length of Life Would Be Greatly Prolonged."

Prof. Metchnikoff.

One of the world's greatest scientists has specifically stated that if, in infancy, our colons could be removed, we would be freed from the most prolific cause of human ailments, and live perhaps twice as long as now.

This is a strong statement, but not so surprising when we know that physicians are agreed that 95% of all illness is caused by accumulated waste in the colon (large intestine), that the first step a physician takes in all cases of illness is to give a medicine to remove that waste—and that probably more drugs are used for that purpose in this country to-day than for all other purposes combined.

The foods we eat and the manual labor or exercise that we fail to perform, make it impossible for Nature to act as thoroughly as she did in the past in removing this waste, and so we are all, every one of us, affected by it.

This, and this alone, is responsible for the conditions known as "constitiveness," "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," etc., which are all the result of accumulated waste.

You see, if the presence of this accumulation would make itself evident to us in its early stages, we would be better off, but it does not and there lies the pernicious danger of it.

For this waste is the worst of poisons, as we all know—an atom of it in the stomach would inevitably produce Typhoid; and the blood constantly circulating through the colon, absorbs and is polluted by these poisons, making us physically weak and mentally dull, without ambition and the power to think and work up to our real capacity.

You know how completely a bilious attack will incapacitate you, and it is safe to say that such a complaint would be absolutely unknown if the colon were kept constantly free of accumulated waste.

Now, the reason that physicians agree that 95% of illness is due to this cause is that it weakens our powers of resistance so much as to make us receptive to any disease which may be prevalent and permits any organic weakness we may have to gain the upper hand.

The effect of drugs is only temporary; they force Nature instead of assisting her, and the doses have to be constantly increased to be effective at all. Here is what the journal of the American Medical Association says:—

"Every drug exerts a variety of actions but only a few of the actions of any drug are of benefit in any given condition; the others are negligible or detrimental."

It may be surprising to you to know, however, that over a million Americans and Canadians have learned and are now practising the surest and most scientific method of keeping the colon consistently clean and free from accumulated waste.

Who have proven that by an occasional Internal Bath, taking about fifteen minutes of their time, their blood is kept pure, their intellects bright, their minds clear, their bodies strong and vitally powerful, their nerves relaxed, and every part of their physical being in perfect tune, therefore, it naturally follows, in perfect health.

Perhaps you will be interested to know just what an Internal Bath really is—and while it cannot be described in detail here, it is no more like the commonly-known enema than a vacuum cleaner is like a whisk-broom—but it uses the same medium—Nature's own cleanser and purifier—warm water.

Some years ago Dr. Charles A. Tyrrell of New York City was in a most serious condition—at the point of death, according to physicians who were summoned to attend him, and by the principal of Internal Bathing referred to here, and nothing else, he effected a complete recovery.

Since that time Dr. Tyrrell has specialized on Internal Bathing alone, and has devoted his entire time, study and practice to this mode of treatment.

The result of his researches, study and practical, as well as scientific, experience on the subject, is summed up in a little book called "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which can be obtained without a penny of cost by simply writing to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 383, 280 College Street, Toronto, with a mention of having read this in The Grain Growers' Guide.

There are many practical facts about the working of the digestive organs which everyone should know, but very few do, and inasmuch as the margin between good and ill health is inconceivably narrow, and it is apparent that so very little trouble is necessary to keep well and strong in advanced years as well as in youth, it seems as though everyone should read this treatise, which is free for the asking.—Advertisement.

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Over half a million users find in the "Melotte" Cream Separator all that the makers claim for it. It is the greatest TIME SAVER, MONEY MAKER and SATISFACTION GIVER all the year around, and it keeps on giving the best service for years after the ordinary separator is worn out.

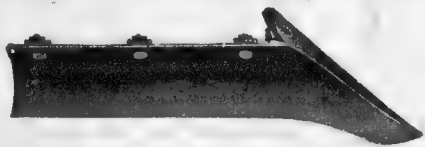
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If you want complete and prompt shipment of your fitted plow shares send us your order.

12-in. \$2.00, 13 and 14-in. \$2.25, 15 and 16-in. \$2.50, 18-in. \$2.75 each.
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Your Questions Answered

TREATMENT FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY LAND

Q.—(1) Can you give me the best method to work sandy land so as to get the most out of it this year? I have about 100 acres of this land that was left for summer-fallow last year, but for certain reasons was not plowed. How would you advise preparing it for wheat or oats next spring?

(2) A considerable portion of my land is gumbo. How would be the best way to bring it under cultivation so that it would be productive. Last summer it was so dry that I could not get the plow into it, and when it gets wet it is so slippery that my engine slips on it, and on any little up grade has a hard time getting up without pulling any plows at all.

A. B. C.

A.—(1) It is difficult to answer this question, not knowing to what extent the land is infested with weeds. The best way would be to summer-fallow this land, or, if stock is kept on the farm, to plant some of it to fodder corn this year after plowing it fairly deep, about five inches depending on the land, in the spring. If this is done the weeds can be kept under control and largely killed off in the course of the summer. If a crop is to be grown on the land, however, it should be plowed in the spring, packed at once to get a firm seed bed, harrowed if necessary and seeded to oats or wheat. Then a sharp look-out should be kept on the weeds. The crop should be harrowed with light harrows just when the sprouts are coming thru the ground if the seed bed is firm, and if necessary again when the grain is up four or five inches. Some farmers follow the practice of cross harrowing their grain with very good results when it is from four to six inches high, but it will depend upon the locality as to whether this is advisable. Read Seager Wheeler's articles on the soil and the seed in The Guide for March 3 and 10.

(2) Gumbo land is very hard to deal with. The best way to improve this land is to work into it as much vegetable matter as possible. Draw out manure onto these spots and plow it in deep. Constant working into the soil of manure when the land is fit to work is the only practical way at the present time to improve heavy gumbo soil.

ADMINISTRATOR OF ESTATE

Q.—(1) Can property be withdrawn from a trust company which has been appointed as administrators?

(2) Does the increase of livestock belong to the widow, or have the children some share in same after their father's death?

(3) Is the trust company supposed to furnish a statement at any time to the heirs?

(4) Has the widow any say in managing the estate where the trust company are administrators?

(5) Does the trust company hand a statement to the court every year of the estate under administration?

(6) Can the trust company set price and sell property without consent of heirs?

(7) Would you advise people to take trust companies as administrators?

Sask. A. S.

A.—(1) We do not understand this query. A new administrator may be appointed in place of a company upon application to court and showing reasons why new administrator should be appointed. The court would not change administrator without their consent or without sufficient cause being shown.

(2) Children have same interest in increase as they have in estate.

(3) Whenever required by the court. No doubt they would furnish any statement asked for, but may charge for same.

(4) No.

(5) Not necessarily every year, only when required by court to do so.

(6) Yes, but there are certain limitations on the sale of property belonging to estates.

(7) Yes, if the company has as good a standing as the one in question.

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Q.—A man was arrested on April 5, 1913, for committing a certain crime.

His trial came off in January, 1914, when he was sentenced to four years in a Saskatchewan prison. He was not out at all on bail. The crime happened in Saskatchewan.

(1) When is the nearest date he can be expected to be a free man?

(2) Does the time from his arrest until his trial count on the four years?

(3) Does he get a certain time off each year for good behavior?

Sask.

A.—(1) Four years from the date he was sentenced, less allowance for good conduct.

(2) No.

(3) Yes, about three months per year. Upon petition, where the circumstances warrant it, the minister of justice frequently releases prisoners before the expiration of their sentence.

ARE TRUSTEES LIABLE?

Q.—I am told by my neighbors that should the trustees of any school district in Manitoba allow the ratepayers to have a concert or dance in their school house, and a fire takes place in the school, that the insurance company would withhold the insurance and that the trustees would be held for the damages incurred thru fire. Is this correct?

Man.

MOFFATT.

A.—We cannot advise without seeing policy. There is no reason why any building may not be insured against loss arising as suggested, but there may be something in policy limiting insurer's liability for loss occasioned when building is used for other than school purposes.

CHATEL MORTGAGE ON CROP

Q.—Can a chattel mortgage on the 1914 crop be renewed for the 1915 crop, or does it expire with the disposal of the 1914 crop?

A.—Chattel mortgage cannot be renewed on 1915 crop. Your chattel mortgage is a charge on 1914 crop only, and if that crop has been disposed of your security is gone.

OVERDUE MORTGAGE

Q.—Will you advise me to what extent the moratorium law protects a man that is two years behind with the interest on a mortgage? Can I foreclose, as this mortgage was all due in November, 1913? If I cannot close the mortgage, what action will I have to take to get my interest? This is a second mortgage, and in Saskatchewan I sold this man a half section five years ago next June, and took a second mortgage for two thousand dollars.

Man.

G. H. F.

A.—You may take action at once in Saskatchewan to have mortgagor's interest in land foreclosed.

QUESTION OF WILL

Q.—(1) If a man in Alberta dies without leaving a will, to whom does the property go, assuming a wife and family of four minor children?

(2) Can root crops be kept in the form of silage in a pit silo? My idea is to store them up till the dry summer comes. One would have to be prepared to keep them over winter and summer also, in some cases. This can be done with corn silage, but we cannot raise corn here.

Alta.

F. P.

A.—(1) If a husband dies leaving no will, wife would be entitled to one-third of the property owned by him at his decease. The other two-thirds would be divided among his children.

(2) It is not possible to make silage of root crops, but it is quite possible to keep roots in a pit over winter for feeding during the spring and early summer. Of course care would have to be taken that the roots did not freeze, and also proper allowance must be made for free circulation of air. It might be possible to keep roots for feeding purposes until green feed was available early in the summer, but it would be difficult to keep them from spoiling all summer long. Arrangements should be made so that green soiling crops may be ready for use early in the summer and from then on until late in the fall.

Butter Wrappers

We can supply parchment wrappers for one pound prints of butter, with your own name and address on them in blue waterproof ink, at the following prices post paid by parcel post:

	Man.	Sask.	Alta.
In lots of 500.	\$2.80	\$2.90	\$3.00
Additional 500 with no changes	1.95	2.10	2.20

Any change in name would be at the same price as a new order. The smallest order we can fill is for 500 wrappers. The imprint on the label will appear as follows:



Shipments will be mailed out 36 hours after the order, accompanied by remittance, reaches our office. Sample wrapper will be mailed on request.

BOOK DEPARTMENT
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG

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Your Live Poultry and Produce

will obtain better results by shipping to us. Quotations guaranteed till 31st March.

Hens, large or small	14c
Hens, extra heavy	15c
Ducks	13c
Geese	13c
Turkeys	13 to 15c
Spring Roosters	11 to 13c

Coots supplied free, F.O.B. Winnipeg. We also handle eggs, butter and beef hides. Highest market prices guaranteed, with prompt returns on receipt of goods.

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Swede turnips, of course, would be the roots used for storage.

VALIDITY OF VERBAL AGREEMENT

Q.—I bought a mare from B and gave a lien note, C also backed my note. When the note was due this fall B came to me and asked if I could pay it. I said I could not. Then he made the following proposition: If I would pay him \$30 in cash and pay for the horse service, the mare being in foal, that he would take her back. I agreed to his proposition. He went to the backer of my note and said the same to him, i.e., he would bring the note in two days and get the \$30 and mare from me. This happened two months ago and he has never mentioned mare and I have met him two or three times since. I was told by a neighbor that he wanted \$50 instead of \$30 and if he did not get it that he would sue C, as he was worth it, that is sue on the note. Was his verbal agreement binding and can he sue C after such a long time over due?

MOFFATT.

Man.

A.—The verbal agreement is valid. You should, however, insist on having it carried out as delay is evidence against such agreement. The endorser of a note is not liable unless note is protested when due or unless he has waived notice of protest.

SMUT QUESTIONS

Q. 1—Will it affect the next season's wheat crop to haul out manure on the land intended for wheat after using smutty wheat for feed?

2—Will it affect oats?

3—Will smut in last season's oat crop affect wheat if the land is plowed?

4—What is the best method of getting rid of smut in the land after either wheat or oats?

ALBERTA SUBSCRIBER.

A. 1—To a certain extent, yes. It is generally believed, however, that the spores of stinking smut do not live any length of time in the soil and the amount of infection from this direction is not very serious in reducing yields. The greatest damage comes from the loose spores hanging to the wheat kernels at seeding time and these can be killed by the blue-stone or formalin treatment. No seed should be sown without first having been treated for smut.

2—Smut of wheat will not affect oats.

3—No.

4—By alternating the crop, wheat one year and oats the next, all danger from smut in the land will be done away with.

FROZEN FORMALIN

Q. 1—Does it hurt formalin to freeze?

2—Are wheat and flax good for seed that have been in sacks and tied since last spring?

3—Are oats good for seed this year that were harvested in 1913?

4—Where can I get statutes and by-laws governing duties of school trustees also for municipalities?

5—What kind of oats do you advise for sheep feeding?

6—What is the coldest day for this district by government record?

Sask. SUBSCRIBER.

A. 1—If the bottle or jar containing the formalin has been kept tightly closed and no residue or deposit is present, there is no reason to doubt that the formalin is good for treating grain for smut. If formalin is to be kept over from one year to another it should be kept in a tightly corked vessel in some place where it will not be subjected to changes of heat and cold. Probably no harmful effects will result from freezing, but at the same time it is better to store the liquid at an even temperature.

2-3—The best way to find out whether this grain is good is to test it, in the manner outlined in the "seasonable reminders" column in the issue of March 3. The oats will probably be reasonably good for seed if they have not heated.

4—Write to the Minister of Municipalities, Parliament Buildings, Regina.

5—Banner or abundance oats are good. It is just as well to use the oats you usually sow.

6—Write to the Canadian Meteorological Service, Ottawa.

PRESERVE POPLAR POSTS

Several readers wish to know whether there is some method whereby poplar fence posts can be treated so as to make them more durable. The only method

known is treatment with creosote. The posts are put in a hot coal tar or creosote solution and then the liquid is subjected to pressure, thus causing the preservative material to enter into the fibers of the wood. This process is an expensive one and costs in the neighborhood of 5 cents per post. It would not be economical to treat poplar posts in this way. Cedar posts are benefitted by it. In districts where poplar wood is abundant, usually willow can be obtained as well and willow posts are greatly superior to poplar in respect to their lasting qualities.

FEED FOR OLD HORSE

Q. I have a horse which is getting up in years. He was quite thin last fall and has not been gaining as I consider he should on the feed he is getting. I am feeding cut feed, good, clean oat straw cut fine and oat chop and bran with some salt on each feed, quantity about half gallon chop and bran on oat straw and moistened with water; feed a large candy pail full four times daily. Should I give him some medicine to give him a fresh start, and if so, what would I give? His teeth are in good shape.

M. R.

A. Quite often aged horses become thin and it is next to impossible to get them fat or sleek like young horses. It is not advisable to give the horse any medicine, in most cases condiments are best left alone. The feed you are giving seems good and it is presumed that you are giving him all the rough feed in addition which he will eat up clean. In feeding horses one should figure on giving about one pound of rough feed daily to every 100 pounds weight of horse. For example, if the horse is about 1250 pounds in weight he should be fed about 12½ pounds of roughage per day. Try giving him about three quarts of boiled oats at the night feed two or three times a week, having a little flax seed added.

UNEQUAL REPRESENTATION

Q.—Is the redistribution bill of 1914 a constitutional act? If so, what clause in the British North America Act or Acts allows for the irregular division of electors that was done by it? For instance, in Alberta one electorate has a population of 24,000 electors and another has 35,000. May any political party divide the electoral districts to suit its pleasure?

"A KANUCK."

A.—Section 51 of the British North America Act provides that each province shall be represented in the House of Commons in proportion to its population, the province of Quebec with a fixed representation of 65 members being the basis. There is no law requiring the distribution, as between different parts of the same province, to be equal, and Parliament, which is controlled by the party in power, can make the division in any way it chooses. This power is frequently abused by political parties for their own advantage.

SECURITY FOR PAPER MONEY

Q.—I have been under the impression that the chartered banks of Canada were required by law to have at all times sufficient bullion in their possession to redeem all their paper money in gold. I have been told that that is not so. If it is not, will you inform me what creates the value of a \$5 or \$10 bill, and if there is more paper in circulation than there is gold to cover, what security is there behind a paper dollar or rather a bank bill?

J. S. BLEND.

A.—Banks are not required to hold a gold reserve against their notes, tho they have at the present time gold equal to more than half their note issue. Notes are the first charge upon the assets of a bank in case of failure, and, therefore, all the capital, reserve and deposits of the bank, together with the double liability of shareholders are behind the notes. In addition to this, there is a fund of approximately \$5,000,000 contributed by the banks at the rate of 5 per cent. of their note issue, which is held by the government for the sole purpose of redeeming notes in case a bank should be unable to do so. For Dominion notes (chiefly \$1 and \$2 bills) the government holds 25 per cent. of gold for the first \$50,000,000 of notes and dollar for dollar over that amount.

Winnipeg, Man., 23rd Feb., 1915.
International Loan Co., Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—

I duly received your letter this morning, enclosing dividend cheque for 12% for the year ending January 31st, 1915. I am well pleased with my investment and was pleased that you had such an enthusiastic annual meeting as took place on February 15th.

Thanking you again, and wishing the Company continued prosperity.

I remain,
Yours very truly,

M. McInnes
Manager, Dominion Lumber & Fuel Co.

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PUMP EASIER
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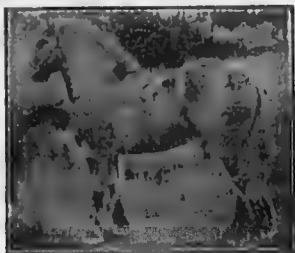
Interested Farmers and Poultrymen to send us their name and address for the next up-to-date catalog about incubators, brooding equipment and poultry supplies. It tells how to be successful with poultry, gives detailed information about incubators and poultry. It's sent absolutely free to you, if you will write us. We also send full details of our 1915 Matchless Contest, \$200.00 in cash prizes divided among the winners. Write today.

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If you have a stallion that you have had for three or more years and wish to exchange on a younger or better one, we can give you a pick out of a splendid assortment that are right in every way and have all been acclimated. We give a guarantee and only charge a reasonable amount for the difference in age or quality. During the past four years over 50% of our sales have been with old customers, who are satisfied with our Square Deal Policy. **NEW IMPORTATION OF PERCHERONS JUST ARRIVED**—The big drafty kind to suit the critical buyer. See our three-year-olds, all with weight, bone and quality. The kind you are looking for. Write us;



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The opportunity for horse breeding was never so good as it is at present. There is bound to be a great demand for heavy horses for several years to come. Seize your opportunity now. Get a high class sire and breed all your mares this year. I have just received another importation of Quality Clydesdales, all from 2 to 5 years old, and will dispose of them at prices to suit all requirements. Call and see them or write for particulars.

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Now offering a very choice selection of 12 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and 35 CLYDESDALE MARES, of different ages. Also a BIG SELECTION of BULLS and FEMALES of all ages from our excellent herd of SHORTHORNS, both beef and dual purpose. Prices and terms very reasonable.

We won this year with our stock 11 Championships, 9 Reserves, 2 Gold Medals, 3 Silver Medals, 48 Firsts and 26 Seconds.

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A splendid collection of Imported and Home-Bred Stallions and Mares for sale at bargain prices.

I have a first-class selection to choose from. Nine Clyde Stallions, two Percherons, one Hackney, one Coach, and one Standard bred, together with three Clyde and four Percheron mares; all young stock. Take advantage of buying a first class stallion at a very reasonable price. There never was as good a future ahead of the horse-breeding industry. It will pay you to get the best. Inquiries promptly answered. Write or phone.

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Percherons and Shorthorns

Percheron Colts of both sexes for Sale. Out of the best of breeding stock. Also Shorthorn Bulls and a limited number of Heifers.

ALLEN REID, FORREST STATION, MAN.

Breeders' Notes

WILLOW SPRING HEREFORDS

At Willow Spring ranch, six miles south-west of Crossfield, on the Calgary-Edmonton branch of the C.P.R., is the home of Canada's largest pure-bred Hereford herd, owned by Frank Collicut, Calgary. This herd contains a large number of probably the best specimens of this great beef breed that anyone will find anywhere on the American continent. The foundation of the pure-bred herd was laid some two or three years ago, when the Baxter-Bled pure-bred cattle at Olds were purchased by Mr. Collicut. A short time ago a large number of good animals from the well known Downie herd, of Carstairs, was added to this lot, and from time to time since then, Mr. Collicut has been picking up the best animals he can find. At the head of the herd are three great bulls, "Beau Perfection XI," imported by Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs; "Drumsticks," another herd header from the Downie herd, and "Governor Hadley," a beautiful young bull raised by Warren T. McCray, of Acetland, Ind.

Among the females on the ranch are all the well known prize winners of the Downie herd, along with a number of others which Mr. Collicut subsequently purchased. The young stuff on the ranch, especially the males which Mr. Collicut is offering for sale, are a very superior bunch of young cattle and they are just the kind required for this Western country. They are a thick, hardy, robust lot that will go out and stand up under the hardest kind of service. Mr. Collicut is offering a number of the best of them for sale and stockmen on the lookout for a square deal cannot do better than get in touch with the owner of the Willow Spring herd.

ALLEN REID'S PERCHERONS AND SHORTHORNS

The Guide is in receipt of a letter from Allen Reid, Forest Station, Man. Mr. Reid states that the horse situation in Manitoba this year looks bright for future business, and the whr promises to take away a surplus of work horses, leaving money with the farmers to buy a better class of stuff. Mr. Reid states that there is lots of room for pure bred ares in the West for the men who are far sighted enough to buy just now, because horse prices, like other prices, are considerably lower this year. Among Mr. Reid's recent sales are two colts of 1914, which went to Stephen Preston, Stoughton, Sask., and another pair went to John Astley, of Minburn, Alta.

GALBRAITH'S CLYDESDALES

Alex. Galbraith, the well known breeder and importer of Clydesdale and Percheron horses, Brandon, Man., is again offering a bunch of horses for sale this year. Mr. Galbraith is well known in the horse world, and a Galbraith Clydesdale is a guarantee in itself. One of the finest specimens of the breed which has been seen for a long time is Mr. Galbraith's Clydesdale stallion, "Edward," (imp.), six years old, out of "Bybil Gray," sired by "Fride of Blacon." This horse weighs 2,150 lbs., and has improved wonderfully since seen at the fair last year, and there are very few Clydesdales on the American continent today that could stand up against him in the show ring. The well known "Charnock" horse is again offered for sale and is looking in the pink of condition, as well as a few others and some young Percherons. Anyone on the lookout for a good horse should get in touch with Mr. Galbraith and see what he has to offer.

FORREST RIDGE HOLSTEINS

L. H. Lipsit, the well known Holstein breeder of Stratfordville, Elgin County, Ontario, will offer the entire Forrest Ridge herd at public auction at the farm at Stratfordville, on May 4 this year. The offering will consist of practically all the cattle that Mr. Lipsit had and won with at the Western fair last year, and it is only owing to their owner's health being unable to stand the strain required in attending to such a large herd, that this splendid bunch of dairy cattle of from 80 to 90 head will be offered for sale. The herd, judging from what was observed of them on the Western fair circuit, struck one as being made up of cattle of good size, strength and capacity, well marked and with every indication of heavy production. The herd will be sold subject to the tuberculin test, and each animal listed will go to the highest bidder.

Western dairymen should make a note of the date of this sale. A cordial invitation is extended to Forrest Ridge on May 4, 1915, whether you are an intending purchaser or not. Write for a catalog of this offering, which is now ready.

J. H. GRAHAM'S PERCHERONS

J. H. Graham, the well known importer of Percheron and Belgian stallions, of Saskatoon, Sask., has now in his stables a fine new importation of two, three and four-year-old Percherons; big, drafty, blocky horses that will sell well and be a credit to the importer. This is probably the best importation of horses that Mr. Graham has as yet brought into Western Canada, and in view of the scarcity of good horses of this particular breed, trade with them should be brisk this year. Among the best of the seventeen head of stallions on hand is "Valiant," a 2-year-old, weighing 1,800 lbs., with quality, action and points hard to beat. "Vulture" is a 3-year-old, black grey Percheron, a great good moving horse, with quality from tip to toe. "Parker" is another thick set 2-year old black Percheron, which is about as perfect an individual as one could wish to see. "Chicano" is a great, drafty, 2-year-old black Percheron, weighing 1,800 lbs., with action, style and quality. "Maple Lawn Brilliant" is a black 2-year-old of the wide, blocky type, with beautiful legs, feet and action. "Sharn" is a grey 2-year-old, not so large as some of the others, but the right kind to grow into a grand stallion. "Norman Chief" is a more rangy type of 2-year-old that will make a big horse.

HUNTER'S HORSES

W. W. Hunter, Olds, Alta., has a few Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians in his stable at the present time, which he is offering at greatly reduced prices in order to make room and get ready for a large importation which he is expecting shortly. Mr. Hunter's horses this year will be offered at very reasonable prices, and this will be a good opportunity for those looking for horses to get in touch with him and get his terms. There are only a few horses left and at the prices offered there should be a ready sale for these animals. The Percheron colts which he is offering are a nice lot. They range from 2 to 3 years old. The Clydesdales are from 2 years old up and are a big drafty bunch, while he has a particularly nice Belgian stallion.

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Brandon Livestock Exchange

I will sell the balance of my Angora Nannie Goats in kid at \$10.00 each f.o.b. Brandon, and this price will hold good till March 31. Also 400 Western Ewes and Pedigreed Leicester and Oxford Down Rams for sale. Prices Reasonable.

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Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Bours fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

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A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

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Live Hens (large and small)	14c
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These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have and how many you have, and we will forward you crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co.
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SALE OF SHARES ACT

Interesting information as to the manner in which the citizens of Manitoba are protected from the sale of worthless stock has been given to a Guide interviewer by A. Wilson Smith, secretary of the Manitoba Public Utilities Commission.

This commission was created by the Manitoba legislature for the purpose of controlling public service corporations, such as street railways, electric light and power and gas companies in the interest of the public. With Judge Robson at its head, the commission has rendered valuable service in this respect and was given further duties under what is known as the "Sale of Shares Act." This act, passed in 1912, with amendments passed in 1914, provides that no company, whether incorporated in Manitoba or elsewhere, may sell its shares, bonds or securities without first obtaining authority from the Public Utilities Commissioner. When making application for permission to sell shares, every company is required to lay before the commissioner a statement showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact business, a copy of all contracts or bonds which it proposes to make with its contributors, and a statement which shows the financial condition of the company and the amount of its property and liabilities.

Thorough Investigation

The commissioner, after examining the statement of the company, makes whatever investigation he thinks necessary and if he finds the company is solvent, that its articles of incorporation, its constitution and by-laws, its proposed plan of business, and its proposed contracts provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business and in his judgment promises of a fair return to the investor, the commissioner issues a certificate authorizing the company to sell stock and do business in the province. The commissioner, however, while endeavoring to safeguard the public in every possible way, does not guarantee the success of the company, and the certificate which he grants plainly states that the commissioner in no wise recommends the securities to be offered for sale by the company.

The information which is given by companies applying for permission to sell stock is placed on file in the office of the Public Utilities Commission, which is situated in the Somerset Block, on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, and is open to inspection by anyone interested. A letter to the secretary of the commission will also, at any time, bring information with regard to companies offering stock for sale.

The operation of this act has furnished abundant proof of the necessity of some such means of protecting the public. At the time of the Calgary oil boom, in which millions of dollars' worth of worthless stock was sold, the office of the commission was besieged day after day by crowds of men seeking permission to sell stock of the alleged Calgary Oil Companies in Manitoba. They were in every case refused, and tho some stock was sold thru the mail, there was no general sale of this stock in Manitoba and the people of the province were undoubtedly saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. The commissioner has also found it necessary to refuse his certificate to a considerable number of companies which were not being organized upon a sound basis.

Old Tricks Stopped

In the past it has been a very common thing for men engaged in real estate and other speculative businesses to form companies for the purpose of buying property from themselves at a highly inflated valuation, selling stock to the public at a price considerably in advance of that which the promoters paid for the stock which they retained. In other cases the shares have been presented as a free gift to men of influence in order to secure their names as directors of shady companies, and very large commissions have been paid for the sale of stock. Companies organized in this manner cannot secure the endorsement of the Public Utilities Commissioner, and consequently they cannot now sell stock in the Province of Manitoba. The commissioner, in deciding whether or not to grant his certificate, is always careful as to the standing and character of the promoters and directors of the company and insists upon being satisfied that those who intend to receive the money of the public have themselves made a substantial investment in the enterprise.

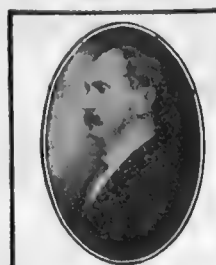
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Refusing to back.
Shying.
Balking.
Afraid of automobiles.
Afraid of robes.
Afraid of clothes on line.
Afraid of cars.
Afraid of sound of a gun.
Afraid of band playing.
Afraid of steam engine.
Afraid of the touch of shafts or harness.
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Biting.
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Bad to groom.
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Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

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We have for sale a number of finely bred young bulls out of advanced Registry dams and sired by the best blood of this great black and white breed. Also a number of females, all ages, the best in line of breeding we have ever offered. Do not waste valuable time trying to build up a dairy herd from inferior cattle—get your foundation stock at Brookside and buy the breed that leads the world as a producer. Prices and Terms right.

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Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

POULTRY

FOR SALE—ORPINGTON BUFF AND WHITE, best stock. J. M. Wallace, Rosser, Man. 8-3

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FOR hatching; send for circular. J. L. Stark, Chilliwack, B.C. 8-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. H. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 8-6

PURE BARRED ROCKS—MY ROCK HENS IN 1914 made an average of 149 eggs each. I am now booking orders for eggs from this choice laying strain, April eggs, \$2.50 for 15; May \$2.00, cash with order. Send orders now and be sure of getting them. William LaChapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 9-5

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES cockerels, \$1.50. A. S. Clark, Riga, Sask. 9-4

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS \$2 AND \$3; eggs; laying strain. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 9-4

GET MY WAR PRICES ON BABY CHICKS before ordering elsewhere. Robt. Wilson, Eburne, B.C. 10-12

MOLINE POULTRY YARD HAS FOR SALE large Embden Ganders, bred from prize winners at Brandon fairs. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man. 10-12

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON ducks and drakes, also Toulouse geese. Charles Welburn, Rokeby, Sask. 10-3

MCCARTHER'S CHAMPION 1911 TO 1915 BUFF Orpingtons, birds and eggs; write for price list. F. J. G. McArthur, 1330 Wolseley Ave., Winnipeg, Canada. 10-12

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—SINGLE and Double Combs; dark, \$2.00. J. C. Rose, Manson, Man. 11-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from prize winners, \$1.50. Best Lee, Burnside, Man. 11-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$4.00, hens, \$2.50. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 11-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00 EACH; Toulouse ganders. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 11-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—FARM bred and raised; extra special laying stock; active and healthy; prize winners at Brandon fairs; cockerels and pullets from \$2.00 up; eggs for hatching, \$1.50 and \$4.00 per setting. Charlie Gifford, St. George Farm, Bossevain, Man. 11-4

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WINNERS SECOND international laying contest; stock and eggs; send for Mating List. C. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C. 11-4

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS AND pullets, from Guild's bred to lay strain, at \$2.00 each. Mrs. John Anderson, Claydon P.O., via Shaunavon, Sask. 11-4

TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; TOULOUSE GEESE, \$3.00; Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00; all pure. Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. J. E. Mills, Medora, Manitoba. 12-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND Bronze Turkeys. C. N. Bedford, Darlingford, Man. 12-2

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—large cockerels, \$2.50; eggs for hatching, \$2.50 for 15; \$6.00 for 46. Joe G. Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 12-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs, fifteen, \$5.00; thirty, \$5.00; circular free. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 12-8

FOUR EARLY BRONZE TOMS—\$2.50; ONE fine White Holland tom, \$5.00, for immediate sale. Sam Knight, Kennedy, Sask. 12-8

FOR SALE—TOULOUSE GEESE, INDIAN Runner ducks and Buff Orpington chickens eggs; also strawberry and raspberry plants. Address: Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red and Brown Leghorn eggs for setting, one dollar for fifteen. D. C. Tschache, Corinne, Sask. 12-3

ENGLISH BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns (Barron's Strain); Buff Orpingtons, good stock eggs, fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$4.00; hundred, \$7.00. E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-4

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON—PEN NO. 1, \$3.00; No. 2, \$2.00; No. 3, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. S. C. Brown Leghorn, \$1.50 per setting. Rev. J. W. Shier, Elkhorn, Man. 12-2

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs at war prices from Winnipeg show prize winners, \$2.00 per setting of 15; infertile eggs replaced free. Regal Farm Poultry Yards, Box 1505, Winnipeg. 12-11

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, EGGS, Poultry Supplies; catalogues giving valuable advice mailed free; Maw's instant louse killer; easily applied on roasts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edwards Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C. 12-11

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page illustrated books on how to feed, how to build hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to cure rump in four days; tells all about our Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Foods and Remedies. Write: W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada. 12-11

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WHITE ROCKS—LARGE HEALTHY COCKERELS; good laying strain, \$2.50 each; eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; satisfaction guaranteed. A. D. Saulsberry, High River, Alta. 12-3

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EGGS—RECORD EGG PRODUCING STOCK, White Wyandottes, Leghorns; free delivery; settings, \$1.50. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 8-10

EGGS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, \$1.50 PER 15; fertility guaranteed. John Adamson, Hazel Dell, Sask. 12-2

EGGS FROM PRIZE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns and Silver Campines, \$2.00; utility Single Comb White Leghorns and Barred Rocks, \$1.00. James and Son, 606 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg. 12-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING — BRED-TO-LAY Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3.00 per 15; Mammouth Pekin duck eggs, \$2.50 per 10; few ducks and drakes, \$2.00; exhibition R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. G. R. Bateman, Wolseley, Sask. 12-4

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—\$1.00 per dozen. Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 12-4

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—SETTING, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Mrs. A. Dignan, Marquis, Sask. 12-4

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WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us at their own homes. From \$15 per week upwards can be made by using small waste space in cellar, sheds, yards, or gardens. We furnish full instructions. Illustrated booklet sent free on request. Address: Montreal Supply Co., Montreal, Can. 12-6

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

HEREFORDS—YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS for sale, quality and breeding equal to the best. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 4-1

HEREFORDS—BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS —Write or call. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 5-1

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta. 10-3

RED POLLED CATTLE—BULLS AND HEIFERS for immediate sale; the dual-purpose cow for the farmer; they milk well and make choice beef. W. J. McComb, Berensford, Man. 8-12

C. J. L. FIELD, MOOSOMIN, SASK.—BREED-er of Hereford cattle; stock for sale. 10-3

HIGH CLASS HOLSTEINS—COWS, HEIFERS and bull calves; all calves sired by Maple Grove King Hengerveld. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—1 ANGUS, 2 GALLOWAY BULLS registered; fit for service. Gabrielson Bros., Eastern, Sask. 11-3

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE—We have six vigorous young chaps from ten to twelve months old, which we will sell at reasonable prices; a good note at 7 per cent. will answer drawn at eight months. McGill Bros., Bunclochy, Man. 11-3

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SHORTHORNS—SIX YOUNG BULLS FOR sale; first class quality and breeding. H. R. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 11-3

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We believe a large number of good farms are going to change hands this spring and next fall. Already rumors are around that a large number of farmers from the other side of the line will be this year on the outlook for good farms in the Prairie Provinces.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg

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U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale. 8-11

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR PARTICU-lars. J. Marples, Hartney, Man. 8-11

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS—Also home bred two-year-old and yearling stallions. Spencer Pearce, East End, Sask. 10-3

IMPORTED BLACK PERCHERON STALLION—"Urban," No. 48617; weight 1900 lbs.; will sell cheap for cash; must change route. Apply: C. Paulin, Minitonas, Man. 10-3

McOPA FARM HAS A FEW PERCHERONS for sale; will take young grade heifers. W. S. Barker and Sons, Deloraine, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, "GEN-eral Carse," imp. (7020), age 8; "Baron Armadale," (5967), age 12; for terms apply: McCallum Bros., Moosomin, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CLYDESDALE STALLION, "Baron Primrose Jr.," also three registered mares in foal. T. Korstad, Camrose, Alta. 11-4

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I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer. Calgary Sales Repository, 108 5th Ave. E. Calgary. 11-11

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FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG WORK HORSES; thoroughly acclimatized; also some farm machinery; 5 year terms to party furnishing first class mortgage on improved Saskatchewan land as security. Christopher Lee, Forward, Sask. 12-2

HORSES STOLEN

ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 21, 1914, ONE large team of mules about 15½ hands high. One almost black, the other brown, both mares. The one, almost black, had lump on outside of left hind leg between hock and fetlock joint. The dark brown one had an old wire cut on one front hoof. Also heavy set of team harness, metal plate hame tug, ball top hames. The buggy was a low wheeled auto seat, Armstrong make, gear red, body black, tongue also black. A liberal reward will be offered for information leading to their recovery. J. B. McLaughlin, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-2

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BIG OFFERINGS AT ORCHARD FARM—20 Shorthorn bulls, including eight 2-year-olds 12 heifers, rising 3 years; 5 Clydesdale stallions; 25 Yorkshire sows; 25 grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 6-11

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—BERKSHIRE hogs—Berkshire sows, due to farrow April and May, for sale. We can supply choice individuals, either sex; also pure Red Fife wheat and Empire State potatoes. Jno. R. Hume, Abergeldie Stock Farm, Souris, Man. 8-11

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GAS TRACTOR ENGINEER WANTS POSITION—Season contract preferred; experienced; can do repairing; abtainer; state particulars. Box 52, Myrtle, Man. 12-3

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C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-dosa, Man. 8-11

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 11-4

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Timothy seed for sale, which I specialise growing,
\$8.50 per hundred sacked; 9 cents in lots less
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seed for sale; government tested and graded;
Rye Grass, 9c; Timothy, 8c. per pound; orders
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Seed Laboratory test; uncleaned 84%, 8c lb.,
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Stettler, Alta. 11-2

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ment germination test 99%, 75c per bushel,
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Russel potatoes; absolutely pure stock; Mani-
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Man. 10-3

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less than 650 bushels, delivered f.o.b. your
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Pas, Man. 9-5

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C.N.R. Apply to E. Deans, Bright Bank,
Alta. 12-3

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Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 8-9

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O. I. C., the perfect hog. 11-3

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fat and healthy; price \$12, with pedigree;
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313 ACRES FIRST CLASS IMPROVED FARM
for sale, 1 1/4 miles from Wilkie, including 225
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water, buildings, fencing, immediate possession.
Price \$40.00 per acre; 1/2 cash, balance mortgage
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FOR SALE—150 ACRES; FENCED; ADJOIN-
ing the town of Swan River, Man., \$25.00 per
acre \$500 cash, balance very easy. R. G.
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CHEAP WASHINGTON LANDS—(STEVENS
County); easy terms; fertile logged-off lands;
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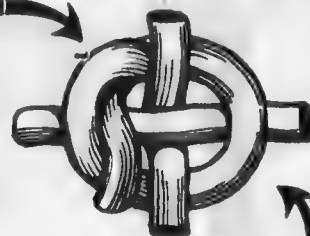
WINNIPEG

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THE
FIELD

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LOT
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will bear the heaviest side strain without
snapping; stands perfectly straight when
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DOUBLE-GRIP
LOCK

Leader Standard Woven Wire Fence

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SMALL COST

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LOWEST
PRICES**

JOHN HALLAM LIMITED

DESK A64,

TORONTO

Stacking Grain

Continued from Page 8

courses of the roof might be taken off and the stack would still be topped and would shed rain.

Continue courses in same manner, not coming in too quickly for second or third course, then more rapidly. This prevents any hip appearance which is sometimes seen and is where stacks

usually take wet. When near the top or when the sheaves begin to meet at heads is where we all have trouble, for when the circle gets so small that you are standing on the heads of the sheaves, you will see the butts shoot out or cock up. This accounts for the spring roof often noticed. Sometimes one might think the stacker had changed his mind and started to build a small second story. The prevention at this stage is to build

the heart well up, laying the sheaves side by side very closely. Lay on a few outside sheaves, being careful to break the joints always. Fit another sheaf or two into the centre to support the heads. Add a few more to the outside and so on till well rounded up. And if carefully lain, the top does not need to extend very high. To those who have plenty of hay handy, it would pay to put about two forkfuls of hay on

each stack, which might be rounded up with about a dozen less sheaves. The hay being tied down with twine to which heavy stove-wood sticks or four sheaves of grain is tied and placed over the stack to allow the twine to reach just below the rim or eave. Where hay is scarce extra care as outlined above and well tied down is quite as satisfactory. During years of short straw, select the longest part of the field for toping out. When there is extra long straw, do the opposite. The wind acts worse on long straw. One very important point to successful stacking is to have good pitchers. Ones who will throw the sheaves to you all the time. If thrown on the edge it will invariably draw the stack that way. About 8 loads to the stack is a nice size and requires no help on the stack.

Stacking Platform

Where extra large stacks are required a good plan is to make a bracket platform scaffold, as follows: 2 pieces 2x4x12 feet long for front legs put together, 8 feet at tops, 4 feet at bottom, with braces and top pieces to carry platform 3x4 feet, made of plank. This bracket can be placed against the stack when the body is built and a man standing on this can catch the sheaves and toss them to any part of the stack. There has been a lot written pro and con on stook threshing and stacking. Both have their place. To those who can get threshed early out of the stook, it saves a lot of hard labor and ought to save some grain. Not infrequently some farmers are offered quite advantageous terms by threshers to hire their teams and men because they find it difficult to secure sufficient force to make up a full gang.

But how often have we seen one or two hired farmers in a gang who have not had a bushel of their grain threshed when bad weather came, thus causing great loss by damaged grain? I would say then that a stook gang larger than for about 15 days' threshing is too large. Again, territory in which a threshing machine operates should be compact and finally the first round of the machine should be made with the aim of treating each farmer as fairly as possible.

Advantages of Stacking

The advantages of stacking are shorter hours of labor and less early and late driving. In case of rain or high wind your teams are at home to plow, etc. Again, frequently there are days when grain is not in condition to thresh and yet could be safely stacked. Some dispute this, but I know I am right. For instance, a rain occurs which softens the grain somewhat and also wets and toughens the straw. Straw and chaff must dry before the grain will harden. As soon as the straw is dry or brittle it is quite safe to stack, as the small amount of moisture in the grain is soon absorbed in the chaff and straw, while had it been separated from the straw it would heat in a few days. I am sure many farmers will bear me out in this. Again, there is the chance of making or saving a grade or two by stacking. Some 12 years ago, when a heavy snowstorm came on the 11th and 12th of September, wheat in stack graded No. 2 Northern, while that still in the stook went frosted. Finally, a stack rightly built and kept well hearted will, in settling, droop more and more on the outside, so that at threshing time there will be a tendency for the outer sheaves to slip off, while if the bottom is started too large and the body is drawn in slightly rather than swelling out, the settling will be the reverse even to the extent of the outer sheaves slanting in owing to the extra weight in centre. This condition should be guarded against and hence it is plain that one of the most essential facts to remember in stacking is to keep the centre well filled.

G. L.

Man.

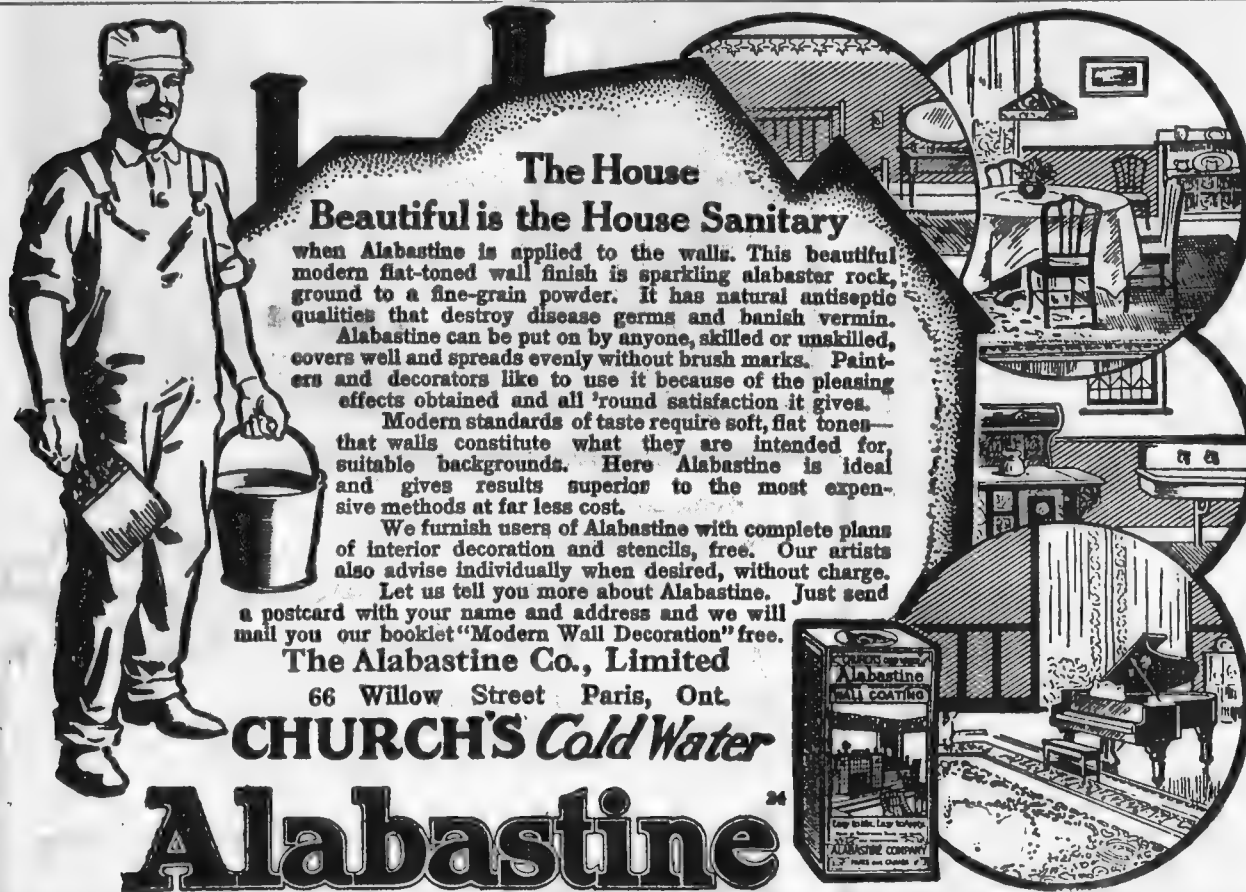
"If any man here," shouted the temperance speaker, "can name an honest business that has been helped by the saloon, I will spend the rest of my life working for the liquor people."

A man in the audience arose. "I consider my business an honest one," he said, "and it has been helped by the saloon."

"What is your business?" yelled the orator.

"I, sir," responded the man, "am an undertaker."

Increase of knowledge means increase of production.



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when Alabastine is applied to the walls. This beautiful modern flat-toned wall finish is sparkling alabaster rock, ground to a fine-grain powder. It has natural antiseptic qualities that destroy disease germs and banish vermin. Alabastine can be put on by anyone, skilled or unskilled, covers well and spreads evenly without brush marks. Painters and decorators like to use it because of the pleasing effects obtained and all round satisfaction it gives. Modern standards of taste require soft, flat tones—that walls constitute what they are intended for, suitable backgrounds. Here Alabastine is ideal and gives results superior to the most expensive methods at far less cost. We furnish users of Alabastine with complete plans of interior decoration and stencils, free. Our artists also advise individually when desired, without charge. Let us tell you more about Alabastine. Just send a postcard with your name and address and we will mail you our booklet "Modern Wall Decoration" free.

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Patriotism and Production is Canada's Motto

The Wm. Pearson Co. Ltd., following its well known liberal policy in connection with its Colonization Work, desires to co-operate with residents of the Last Mountain Valley in making an effort for greater production at this time. We offer as

Our Contribution 25,000 Acres of Wheat Land

with right of selection out of our entire holdings of 175,000 acres situated mostly in the famous

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This will enable the Purchaser to reap a crop before the first deferred payment falls due.

As our object is to have more land brought under cultivation and the output of the district increased, a prospective purchaser must satisfy us that he has the necessary financial ability and equipment to make immediate use of the land when purchased, and must undertake to bring under cultivation at least forty (40) acres on each quarter section purchased in each of the first three years; or if cultivation is not undertaken, twenty (20) head of cattle or horses will be accepted in lieu thereof.

This is an unequalled opportunity for a man of comparatively small means to obtain a good farm in a first class district, already provided with railways, towns, churches and schools.

For maps showing our lands, prices and other particulars, apply either to our head office in Winnipeg or to any of our Local Agents

WM. PEARSON CO. Ltd.

Canada Permanent Building

Winnipeg, Man.

Field Crops

SOIL MOISTURE Its Storage and Use

The idea that continued cultivation will accumulate water in the soil has no foundation. The only thing that cultivation can possibly do is to hold the water already there; it cannot create water. When there is sufficient water already in the soil to cause an upward movement of water to the surface, cultivation will check this movement, and there may be an accumulation of water just below the cultivated portion of the soil. The cultivation is, however, to prevent the escape of the water already there, and not by any mysterious means to create water. It is simply reducing evaporation from the surface and killing the weeds to prevent their use of the water. The fact that this water, already present in the soil, has been held, while in an adjoining field, where no cultivation was done, it has been lost, has been the basis of certain misconceptions. Some men have been led to think that the stations and dry farming men are trying to teach that by continued cultivation we can accumulate water on the soil, even tho it does not rain. This has doubtless been inferred from the teaching of men who have used it to propagate certain so-called systems of dry farming. The fact is, if the soil is already dry and no precipitation comes, the moisture content of the soil cannot be increased by any amount of cultivation. The farmer can, however, by stirring the surface and killing the weeds, conserve moisture after it has soaked into the soil.

Condition of Surface

The condition of the surface soil has an important influence on the amount of water that will be retained from a certain rain. Water runs off more freely from a smooth, dry surface than from a surface which has been loosened by cultivation. The smooth, compact or dry soil offers more resistance to the penetration of the water than does a soil that is more open or more moist. Where the surface has been cultivated, the water runs into the openings made by the implement used, and is held until it can soak into the soil. Where the surface has not been stirred, there are no such spaces to catch the water. As soon as the soil at the surface has been filled it can hold no more water except as the water is removed from the surface by penetration to lower depths. The water which falls in excess of the amount that can readily be absorbed by the soil will be lost as run-off unless the surface is very level. Obviously the amount of run-off from any rain is governed largely by the type of soil and character of the rain. A loose, sandy soil offers so little resistance to the penetration of water that there is very little run-off even during heavy rains. The soil particles composing the sandy soil are larger than those of heavier soil, and, consequently, the open spaces are larger and water readily penetrates into the soil. It is only during excessively heavy rains that run-off is seen in very sandy soil. The resistance to the penetration of water increases as the soil becomes heavier or more like clay.

Character of the Rain

The character of the rain has also an important influence on the amount of water which will be retained from any given rain. The more rapidly the water falls, the greater the run-off. During heavy, torrential rains the water falls so rapidly that it does not have time to penetrate into the soil and is lost by run-off. The beating drops of water often puddle or clog the surface, making it more difficult for the water to enter. The more open and porous the surface is, the more water it will admit from any rain. Thus a cultivated surface will retain more water from a heavy rain than an uncultivated surface. It is a matter of common observation that a heavy down-pour of rain frequently does less good than a much lighter rain that

falls more slowly. The type of rain that is really most beneficial is the rain of sufficient amount and falling slowly enough to be carried into the soil to a depth where it will not be exposed to the rapid surface evaporation.

Water in the Soil

Of equal importance with the two factors above mentioned in governing the amount of water held in the soil from any given rain is the amount of water present in the soil when the rain comes. A very dry soil offers much greater resistance to the downward movement of water than does a moist soil. In a very dry soil the movement is so retarded and the amount of water required to moisten it so great that the water from a single rain, coming alone, is generally held near the surface. From here it is soon lost thru the rapid evaporation which takes place at the surface. On the other hand, where the soil is already moist when the rain comes, it is much more quickly carried away from the surface. It is also distributed to lower depths in the soil, and thus protected from the rapid loss at the surface. Frequent observations have been made along this line on the native sod. This is usually hard and dry. It is seldom wet more than a few inches by the rains that come singly. The lower depths receive moisture only during "rainy" or "wet" spells when a second rain comes before the moisture from the preceding rain is lost.

Loss of Water

There are three ways by which water may be lost from the soil: First, escape downward by percolation; secondly, evaporation from the surface; thirdly, transpiration, or loss by being used by plants.

Of the first-named means of loss little need be said. It is seldom that enough water gets into the soil to allow percolation beyond the reach of the plant. Percolation does not take place to any considerable extent until a soil is filled beyond its carrying capacity. This point is very seldom reached, but, when reached, the percolation is beyond control.

The second means of escape, that is, by evaporation from the surface, is to a certain extent under the control of the farmer. There will always be some loss, even under the best system of cultivation, but it can be reduced to a minimum. The water that evaporates from the surface reaches the surface in much the same way that oil from the bowl of the lamp reaches the flame. The water passes from one soil particle to another until it reaches the surface and is lost by evaporation. This upward movement is quite rapid when the soils are wet, and is retarded as they dry out. If the surface of the soil is cultivated, it becomes loose and dry. Both the looseness and the dryness tend to retard the further movement of water to the surface. Water moves very slowly thru a loose or dry soil.

In order to reduce evaporation from the surface to a minimum, it is essential to have on the surface not a dry soil, but a loose soil. Cultivation will stir the surface soil, causing it to dry out more quickly and leave the soil kernels not so closely in contact. The fewer the points of contact between the small particles of soil and the drier they become, the more effective is the mulch in reducing evaporation. The objections to a very fine or dust mulch are that it will blow, and that it offers too great resistance to the penetration of rain water.

Loss Thru Weeds

The third means of escape of water from the soil is that of being driven out by growing vegetation. Considering only the moisture content of the soil, the water used by any plant is lost. From the standpoint of the farmer only the water which is used by weeds is lost. This is, of course, real loss, since the weeds have but little practical value. The little value they

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Did you ever try home canning and pickling? You can grow choice vegetables in your garden—Peas, Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, etc., and can pickle them so as to have a constant supply the whole year round. Ask your Farm Paper to run a canning club and tell you how canning may be done at home.



Europe this year will need our surplus products.

Grow all for your own need and some to spare, especially Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Roots and Fodder to feed your stock to furnish meat and dairy supplies.

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PATMORE'S RELIABLE SEEDS

These Collections are the biggest value offered by any Mail Order House in Canada

Collection No. 1—Contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ozs. 2½ lbs. of seeds prepaid for **\$1.25**
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All the newest and best varieties of Peas—Telegraph, Fortyfold and others, per lb., postpaid **.20c**
Beans—Canadian Wonder, etc., per lb., postpaid **.30c**
Corn—Improved Early, etc., per lb., postpaid **.20c**
Onions—Red Wethersfield, per lb., **\$1.70**; Danvers' Globe, per lb. **\$1.75**

Turnips—Per lb. **.30c**

Potatoes—6,000 bushels of best varieties of Seed Potatoes.

Russian, Golden, Laurel or White Willow Cuttings, at per 1,000, **\$4.00**

Maple or Cottonwood Seedlings at per thousand **\$6.00**

Russian Poplar or Willow Trees, 2 to 5 ft. high, at per 100 **\$5.00**

For \$10 Cash with Order, we will send prepaid to any address: 50 Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, best varieties; 100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties; 12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 4 to 6 ft. high, and 12 Rhubarb Roots, or will change these as you wish. All of above for **\$10.00**

Alfalfa—Montana Variegated, per 100 lbs. **\$30.00**
" Globe Brand Turkestan, per 100 lbs. **22.00**
Grass Seeds—Timothy, per 100 lbs. **10.00**
" Brome, per 100 lbs. **14.00**
" Western Rye, per 100 lbs. **12.00**
" Kentucky Blue, per 100 lbs. **15.00**
Corn for Fodder—North West Dent, per bus. of 56 lbs. **2.50**
" Longfellow, per bus. of 56 lbs. **2.45**
" North Dakota, per bus. of 56 lbs. **2.20**

We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Reading, England. We list in our Catalogue the hardest varieties of their World Famed Seeds in sealed packets at, per packet **10c**

CULTIVATION—You cannot have a good farm unless you have a good garden, and you cannot have a good garden unless you have a good cultivator. In making your garden for growing corn, peas or potatoes, and in planting trees, plan to make it so that you will have the rows as long as possible, then get a single horse cultivator. One or two hours' work each week will keep your garden clean and in the highest state of cultivation, helping the soil to conserve moisture and giving you the best results. Try it. You will soon find the single horse cultivator to be one of the most valuable implements you can use on a farm.

We offer the best cultivators made at the low cost price of **\$8.50** for five-tooth, and **\$9.50** for seven-tooth, with adjustable wheel and extra hoes.

Write today for our 1915 catalogue, in which we list all the hardest and best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees and Shrubs, Grasses and Fodders.

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Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm and Baltic Alfalfa Seed grown in Alberta. The hardest seed known. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Grown in the driest portion of Alberta and is very drought resistant. Write for our Alfalfa Book and prices and samples.

Southern Alberta Land Co. Ltd.

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The survival of the fittest

TRIED in the furnace of competition and subjected to the test of years of practical use on nearly 2,000,000 farms the world over, the De Laval has proved its overwhelming superiority to all other cream separators.

Twenty years ago there were as many makes of factory as of farm separators, but for the past ten years the De Laval has had this field almost to itself, 98 per cent of the cream separators in use by creamerymen and market milk dealers to-day being of the De Laval make.

It has taken the inexperienced farmer a little longer to sort the true from the untrue, the wheat from the chaff, in the maze of confictory catalog and local dealer separator claims, but year by year the ever-increasing proportion of farm separator buyers is reaching the same conclusion as the creameryman—that the De Laval is the only cream separator they can afford to buy or use.

Many other cream separators have come into the lime-light of publicity for a few short months or a few short years, claiming to be "as good as" or "cheaper" than the De Laval, but their users have sooner or later found them lacking in some one respect or another, and even where a few have seemingly done well their users have come to learn that the De Laval was a still better machine.

The unfit or the less fit cannot possibly survive for long in separators or anything else. Think of all the separators you used to see advertised so extravagantly in your favorite farm papers. Where are they now? Why do you seldom, if at all, see their names mentioned? Simply because the fittest must survive and the others must fall out of the race.

The De Laval has triumphed over all other separators, and its supremacy is now almost as firmly established in farm as in factory separators because its separating system, design and construction are essentially different from and superior to other separators.

A De Laval catalog to be had for the asking explains and illustrates these differences. A De Laval machine, to be had on test or trial from the nearest local De Laval agent, does so better still. If you don't know the nearest local agent, simply write the nearest De Laval main office as below.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

have is furnishing organic matter to the soil. The water that is taken up by the roots of the crops, passed thru the plant, and exhaled by the leaves, has served its purpose. It is for this purpose that moisture is stored in the soil.

As much water is required to grow a pound of dry matter of weeds as is required to produce the same amount of dry matter of some of the farm crops. From the standpoint of crop production, weeds are the worst enemy of the farmer who is farming under a limited rainfall. Any water used by weeds is lost to the crop. It is hardly practical to keep all weeds down, but the crop is usually cut short to the extent that it has been robbed of the water by weeds. From a large number of tests that have been made it is found that where weeds are allowed to grow thruout the season they dry the soil as thoroughly as does a crop of small grain. Cultivation is the one practical means that the farmer has for conserving moisture over any considerable area of land. It is by cultivation that the surface is put in condition to catch and hold the water until it can soak into the soil. Weeds are killed by cultivation; and thus prevented from using the water which falls.

ALFALFA

In the sale catalog of the Glencar-nock Stock Farms Aberdeen Angus Cattle, J. D. McGregor has the following to say regarding alfalfa:—

"We cannot speak too highly of the success we have had with alfalfa. We have had no difficulty in getting a stand using fourteen pounds of seed per acre. We have planted alfalfa on all kinds of soil under all conditions and have had the best success except in one instance, where we got the top soil too fine and it blew out. As a feed for live stock, alfalfa cannot be excelled—we have cut our cost nearly one-half since we began to grow alfalfa and corn silage. Alfalfa hay, based on its nutritive value, has a value of \$20.16 per ton; timothy hay, based on its nutritive value, has a value of \$9.80 per ton. The yield of alfalfa is about three tons per acre, making it worth \$60.48; the yield of timothy is about one and one-half tons per acre, so that its value is \$14.70. Alfalfa has a feeding value, pound for pound, nearly equal to bran or corn, and is a more palatable feed.

A CULTIVATION CONTRAST

Returning from an inspection of some of the demonstration farms thruout Manitoba, Prof. S. A. Bedford, deputy minister of agriculture, reports a great variation in the yield in many districts. This can be traced directly to the amount of care exercised in preparing the land for crop.

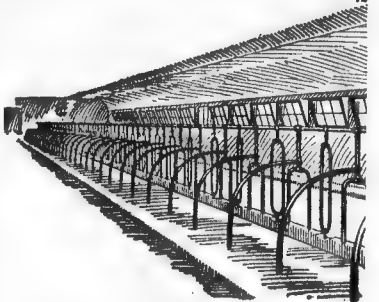
A striking illustration was noted on the demonstration farm at Warren, where James Carr had a field of Marquis wheat which had been reclaimed from the scrub. This land had been thoroughly broken, properly plowed, disced and harrowed, and, in spite of the newness of the land, there was an excellent seed bed. The very highest grade of Marquis wheat had been sown last spring at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre; it was sown as early in the spring as possible. From then to harvest the growth was vigorous and clean. The crop was cut early and stacked until fall. When threshed it gave a return of 26 bushels of wheat per acre, all rather better than No. 1 Northern and weighing about 64 pounds to the bushel. This wheat has been sold for seed purposes at prices ranging between \$1.25 and \$1.50 per bushel.

In contrast with this yield an adjoining farm, which has practically the same soil, but was indifferently broken up and poorly plowed with a gasoline engine, made a very meagre return. At the time of seeding it was rough and hummocky. The plow refused to turn portions of it. The variety of wheat sown was the ordinary Red Fife and, owing to the poor preparation of the ground, germination was slow and the crop late in maturing with the result that rust caught it. The yield was only six bushels per acre, the wheat grading No. 3 Northern.

Value of the crop is increased if treated for smut prevention.

LOUDEN

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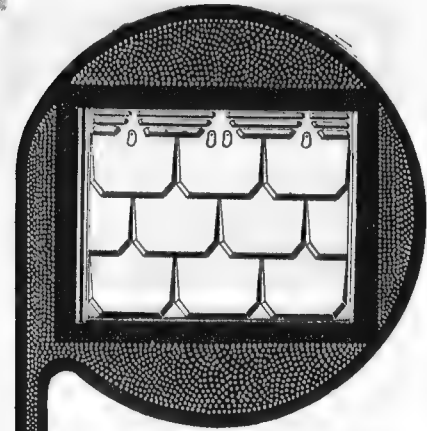
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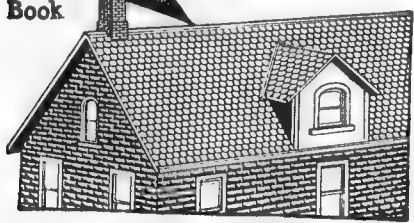
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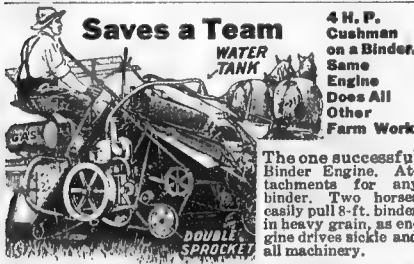
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Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Ltd.
284 Princess St., Winnipeg



The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

the last twenty-seven years, I still think the country I was born in, Eng-land, is "my country," and I fancy till the day I die, I shall be an English-man, as I doubt very much if a man can change his nationality.

I chose Canada to emigrate to as it is under the Union Jack, but look at what I am up against. I see this: "Made in Canada," posted up in all directions and on nearly every page of most newspapers, in fact, I was sent the so-called German commercial decalogue and advised to substitute the name Canada for German. This de-calogue disgusts me, as a more narrow, selfish creed I have never had to read. "Made in the Empire" I might get along with, but even that cry, it ap-pears to me would land us ultimately in the same plight as Germany is to-day; viz., with but very few friends in the world. Don't you think this German commercial decalogue, with all its hideous selfishness, had just as much to do with the starting of this war as the "Might is Right" doctrine? Is it nec-essary for me to believe in this "Made in Canada" cry to be patriotic? Even if I did swallow this, what am I to do with this latest knock to my patriot-ism; viz., raising the duty against old England five per cent.? This I can't and won't swallow anyway without a protest. To think that England is spending her blood and money lavishly to defend my liberty and rights and then for me to turn round and try to shut her out with an extra five per cent. duty makes my blood boil and I can't reconcile it with the dictionary's "love of my country," as even if I must be called a Canadian, I still am an Englishman. Why should it not be possible for me to be patriotic to both Canada and England? They are both part of the British Empire. Why should there be any duty against one another in the Empire? We are all of us fighting together to uphold our rights and liberties, then why can't we trade together without any custom houses against one another? I believe you, sir, uphold Free Trade within the Empire as I do, but are we patriotic? How about this "Made in Canada" cry and this extra five per cent. duty.

When at our conventions I see the enthusiasm of all grain growers for Free Trade with the old country, I am proud to be a Canadian, but when I see this turned down by the government until now they have raised the duty, I must say that I am far prouder to be an Englishman and I fancy all Scotchmen, Irishmen and Welshmen feel the same.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

THE NEW TAXES

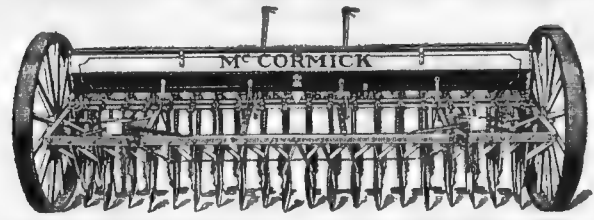
Editor, Guide:—A man does not need to join the German army to be an enemy to his country. He need not send them valuable information. All he needs to do is to embarrass and diminish the resources of the country. In that way he can weaken his country and give most valuable assistance to the foe.

Of all the agencies either to promote the strength and prosperity of the people, or to drive them to bankruptcy and want, the most potent is taxation. Place the taxation right and we encour-age the people to convert barrenness into fertility and scarcity into abun-dance. Place the taxes in the wrong place, and we turn fertility into the desolation of the wilderness.

Taxation is like fire. Put it in the proper place and it becomes one of our most valuable agents in the production of wealth. Put it in the wrong place and instead of wealth it gives desola-tion and ashes.

Our society is divided into two dis-tinct classes; first, those who try to put the resources to the best use for the welfare and prosperity of the coun-try, and, second, those who put the re-sources of the country to the worst pos-sible use for the impoverishment of the nation. The first part uses every pos-sible means to produce the greatest possible abundance at the lowest pos-sible price. The other adds nothing to the wealth of the country, it keeps land as a wilderness and it refuses to allow

McCormick Drills



"McCORMICK drills insure good planting." What better recommendation could a farmer ask than this terse statement of a farmer who will plant his fourth crop with McCormick drills this year.

Good planting—what does it mean: A furrow just deep enough; the seed dropped evenly in the bottom of the furrow and covered smoothly. Those are the essen-tials. But what kind of a machine is it that performs these important tasks with all kinds of seed and in all kinds of soil?

When you begin to look into the many features a drill must have before its use "insures good planting," you will see why the McCormick is such a satisfactory drill to buy. They are far too numerous to be even mentioned in a short advertisement but they make the drill work well in wet ground or dry, hilly or level, rough or smooth, sandy or clayey, prairie or stubble. McCormick drills plant large seed or small equally well.

It's worth while to know why and how McCormick drills do all these things—why they "insure good planting" everywhere, all the time. Get the McCormick local agent to show you why, or write to the nearest branch house for full information.

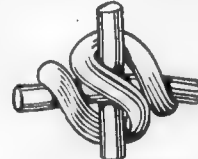


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Quality Fence, 18c a rod and up. We pay the freight



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Right now the demand for high grade poultry and eggs in Canada and Europe is much greater than the supply. This is your opportunity.

Those who make the greatest profits are those who begin earliest. Your first step is to

Send for our Free Book

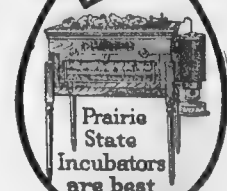
"How to Hatch Chicks that Live"

It tells about the kind of incubators and hovers that have been endorsed by all our Canadian Agricultural Colleges—it shows how to build your own brooders at small cost—the kind of feed that produces quick, healthy growth and winter eggs, and how to obtain the ex-periences of successful poultry raisers.

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Gold Dust is used at least three times a day in millions of homes.

Yet there are many thousands of housewives who think Gold Dust is only for a few uses—Gold Dust should be used for cleaning everything.



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Gold Dust truly works for you. It is most economical; it is most satisfactory and it is most sanitary.

It cannot scratch or harm any surface, and it will dissolve and remove all dirt and grease.

This active principle of Gold Dust is so remarkably thorough that you rinse away the dirt and grease, leaving a newness, a cleanness and a brightness which delights.

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QUALITY AND SATISFACTION

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THEY BOTH PRODUCE HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

A home without music is indeed not a home at all. After a hard day's work, how pleasant and restful it is to sit and listen to the delightful strains of the old and favorite songs, the bright, snappy waltz music, the stirring patriotic pieces. We want every home in our great western country to have a musical instrument of some kind. We have a very large range to select from and at prices that are ridiculously low in comparison with the fine quality, finish and tone of the instruments. We list below a few of our splendid offerings. We have many more that we will supply you with upon application.

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Do you know LUMBER is now selling at unheard-of low prices, which will not last very long?

NOW is the time to build a HOUSE or BARN at half-price

This is the opportunity for the man with ready money. Do not delay. Write at once for quotations. Shipment made direct from our own mills. We pay the Freight.

THE RIVERSIDE LUMBER CO., LTD.
P.O. Drawer No. 481 CALGARY, ALBERTA

labor a chance to produce wealth. Among the economic forces it must be classed with the devouring locust and the destructive potato bug.

If we confine taxation to the value of the land and other franchises, then we remove the temptation which now encourages men to act as the enemies of the country. We would convert the impoverishing speculator into the beneficent producer. We could completely cure the unemployment problem, for, with the temptation of speculation removed, no one would desire to keep labor away from the land. With the speculator removed, we would be rid of the greatest impediment to the inflow of immigration. This increase of immigration would add still further to the resources and prosperity of the land.

In the assessing of the new taxes, have these simple truths received the slightest consideration? Only in one case can I discover that the proper and honest course has been adopted. That is the tax on bank issue. For some years the banks have been allowed freely to issue printed pieces of paper which they have been enabled by permission and authorization of parliament to sell at five or ten dollars each. In this way the bankers have been enabled practically very nearly to double their capital. The profit of this has been somewhere about five million dollars yearly. The most of this sum belonged honestly to the public. It is now taxed at one per cent. If the rate had been three per cent, it would have been about the same as they have to pay for deposits.

The addition of seven and a half per cent. to the tariff will amount, after the importer, the jobber and the retailer have added their profits, to upwards of sixty per cent. This means that the purchaser may have the satisfaction to know that out of a purchase of sixteen dollars, six of these dollars are caused by the tariff, and that out of these six dollars about four will reach the public treasury. If the workman rejoices at all at this contribution he may rejoice still further that the government has done its best to spare the speculator and keep him in the saddle with his unholy power of extortion. While the man with the munificent pay of four or five hundred dollars a year, and often with long holidays thrown in, sees himself compelled by indirect and surreptitious methods to surrender often one day out of every three to support the tariff, the man who collects fifty or a hundred thousand dollars yearly of ground rent need not contribute one hour's service in a lifetime. The man on the farm struggling with a family of small children, and also a big mortgage, must take the taxes out of his sweat. The ground lord with his acres in the centre of commerce, where the rentals run to upwards of a hundred thousand dollars per acre yearly, takes the taxes out of the tenant.

A system of taxation which harrasses trade—legitimate, honest and beneficent trade—at almost every step, and lets unearned wealth go practically free, a system of taxation which piles up its heaviest burdens on the poorest of the poor, a system of taxation which still leaves industry subject to the exactions of speculation and the claims of the ground lord, may find its apologists, but it is a system which helps the enemies of the country, because it saps our financial resources, helps to drive beneficent trade into bankruptcy, and piles the heaviest of the burden on the shoulders that are the least able to bear it.

W. A. DOUGLASS.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1915.

WANTS TO BE PATRIOTIC

Editor, Guide:—I have a suggestion to make. If the Canadian manufacturers add the tariff to the price of their goods, why not send away for goods? There are plenty of mail order houses in the States. We can send orders for shoes, clothing, etc., to them and then we shall be sure the government gets the tariff. It is certain that the more "Made-in-Canada" goods we buy, the less revenue the government will get. Therefore, let us be truly patriotic and help the government. Yours truly,

P. F. BOUTZ.

Harris, Sask.

Chiclets

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MINT-COVERED
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CHEWING GUM

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published; 144 pages; 210 beautiful pictures; complete information in one volume; how to breed, hatch, feed by improved methods; describes the busy Poultry Farm with 53 varieties high quality pure-bred birds, including Runner ducks. Gives lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, grain sprouters, etc. This 50c book mailed for 5c silver.

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The "Burlington," \$12.50, duty and carriage paid.

Remember, we have been doing business in Canada for six years, and that we are the largest Mail Order Custom Tailors in the British Empire.

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All you need to do is to mail the coupon below, and by return post we will send you our 1915 Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of cloth and a letter explaining how we do business. If you want to know anything more about us, ask the editor of this paper. He will tell you we guarantee to satisfy you absolutely or return your money in full. Remember we've been doing business in Canada for six years.

Fill out the coupon, therefore, or write a postcard and get the patterns. You'll soon be needing a suit.

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Dept. 1, 404 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg
Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit.

Full Name.....

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Farm Women's Clubs

SASK. PROV. SUFFRAGE BOARD

The suffrage workers of Saskatchewan have united their efforts and formed a Provincial Suffrage Board. Work may now proceed without that sinking of the heart feeling that "for all our work, where are we."

We can now work on secure ground. Mainly thru the efforts of the president of the Women's Section of the G. G. A., all societies working for the suffrage have formed into a provincial board to carry on the campaign for the franchise.

Representatives from the W. C. T. U. the W. G. G. and the Political Equality League of the province comprise the board. There was a handicap in our suffrage work last year and when searching for the solution of the problem, our president, Mrs. McNaughtan, evolved the scheme that would mean united effort on the part of the women who are working for the franchise. A resolution was sent to all societies interested, suggesting that the said board be formed, composed of representatives from all societies concerned in the work, with power to deal with plans for the equal franchise campaign. By hard work on the part of our president, her dream became a reality. At the close of the Grain Growers' convention in Regina, the board convened to plan the work of the coming year.

The following representatives were present: Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Missenheimer, of the Prov. W. C. T. U.; Mrs. McNaughtan, Mrs. Haight, Miss E. Stocking, Women's Section G. G. A.; Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Wilson, Prince Albert P. E. L.; Mrs. Broatch, Miss Sifton, Moose Jaw P. E. L.; Miss Van Alstyne, Moosomin P. E. L.; Mrs. Sinton, Regina; Mrs. Davidson, Regina; Mrs. Bennett, Regina; Mrs. Lawton, Yorkton.

It was felt that the board well represented both the rural and the town women of the province. The spirit of a united organization was uppermost and after the choice of a comprehensive name, "The Provincial Equal Franchise Board," the officers were chosen. President, Mrs. Lawton, Yorkton; Vice-Presidents, 1st, Mrs. Haight, Keeler; 2nd, Mrs. Ellis, Prince Albert; 3rd, Mrs. Sinton, Regina; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Van Alstyne, Moosomin; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Missenheimer, Strongfield; Treasurer, Mrs. Davidson, Regina. The members of the full board make the executive council. All Political Equality Leagues formed during the year will each be entitled to a representative on the board.

Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Wilson were empowered to take the matter of a constitution in charge. The members of the literature committee are: Mrs. Missenheimer, Miss Van Alstyne and Miss Sifton. Mrs. Ellis, of Prince Albert, was commissioned to take up the press work of the board.

In discussing the all important plan of work, it was decided that only an educational campaign would be carried on during the war. The work of procuring petitions to be sent to the legislature, a work already reaching large proportions thru the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and W. G. G., will be carried on.

The work for the parliamentary franchise will claim the attention of the workers rather than attempting to first gain municipal rights. Literature and speakers are to be procured as soon as funds permit. The secretary will be supplied with a list of speakers in each district who are willing to aid in the work.

The matter of financing is one of importance, in which the Women Grain Growers, who are interested in the cause, can assist. It is necessary to raise upwards of \$500. The Prov. W. C. T. U. will undertake to raise \$150 from among its unions; the W. G. G. hope to raise the same amount by appealing to their local women's sections, and the Political Equality League will do their part.

Suffrage plays can be put on in many communities and serve the double purpose of bringing the need of woman suffrage to the minds of the people and also helping to swell the provincial suffrage funds.

The members of the board were entertained at a delightful valentine luncheon by the members of the Central Regina W. C. T. U. Toasts were proposed after the luncheon to our King, our guests, the press, and the gentlemen. The afternoon session was thrown open

to the public. Excellent addresses were given bearing on the feminist movement. The necessity for the franchise, looking from the view points of the mother, teacher and social worker was given. A vision of reforms that women might accomplish was shown by Mrs. Thomas, whose heart goes out with ardor to progressive women, who are learning that they are their sisters' keepers. All phases of women's work, from the home to the sweat shop, were taken up by the various speakers.

ERMA STOCKING,
Prov. Sec. W. G. G. A.

FROM THE ALBERTA PRESIDENT

The entertainment given by the Alix Country Women's Club, now an auxiliary of the U. F. A., was a tremendous success. It was held on the last Saturday of February at the usual meeting time of the club, 2.30, and before 3 o'clock there was not a vacant seat and many were crowding round the door.

Mrs. Barrett introduced Mr. Ottewell, from the University of Alberta, as lecturer, and with splendid attention from a very mixed audience we listened to the words of our speaker as he traced the history of the war, afterwards giving us a series of thrilling pictures from the front. He showed, as he said, that things did not just "happen," but were the outcome of events gradually developing round us, and he closed with the words I cannot easily forget: "The history of the future will be, I expect, very much what you and I make it."

Many eyes were overflowing as we then saw living pictures of Belgium and a group of the Allies around brave but fallen Belgians. Again a group of refugees from their country, shown in tableau by the club members, was finely carried out. Our secretary, Mrs. Walter Parlyby, kept us speechless as we listened to a recitation called, "The Little Queen." The choir of the club rendered the anthems of the various nations with much vigor, helped with the violin by Mrs. Sorum. The children from Ripley school in the country gave a display of flag drill, the great interest of that being the girls themselves.

We shall be enabled to send nearly \$50 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

I send this report to encourage other clubs, for this was a very quickly got up affair and has proved of use in many ways and quickened our interest in the great sorrows of that nation who at this time has risen so bravely to the right, and at such cost. I shall be very glad to help any club which desires to ask questions with regard to our choir and entertainment.

JEAN C. REED,
President of the W.A.U.F.A.

MAKING A COOK BOOK

During the past few months little has been heard of the Woodlawn Women's club, but we are still active and our club is growing rapidly.

The January meeting, held on the 7th of the month, was largely attended. The subject for the afternoon was "Tried and True Recipes." Valuable recipes were exchanged and splendid information was gained by many. We decided to collect our recipes and have a cook book printed. This book we will sell and in this way try to help the club.

MRS. J. H. WARDLAW, Sec.

By a vote of 100 to 6 the lower house of the North Carolina Legislature passed on February 19 the Grief anti-jug bill that makes any shipment of liquors into North Carolina for beverage purposes a crime. The Senate Committee has made a unanimous report in favor of the bill.

The Iowa House of Representatives on February 18 passed the Clarkson bill, which repeals the Muley law, effective January 1, 1916, by a vote of 79 to 29. The measure already has passed the Senate, and will now go to the Governor, who has indicated his intention of signing it. Under its provisions Iowa will return to State wide statutory prohibition.

The death of several Constitutionalist soldiers, caused by eating poisoned ice cream, led to the arrest of eighty-four ice cream venders in Mexico City. All were made to eat their own wares, with the result that thirty-five of them died of poisoning.



READ THE LABEL

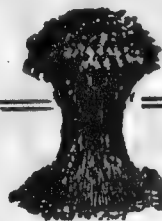
FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

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MANUFACTURERS of HIGH-GRADE FLOUR. Ask for our "New Era" Brand, every sack guaranteed to give satisfaction. Special Prices in carload lots to the Grain Growers' Associations. Write for prices on Flour and Feed

Prince Albert Flour Mills, Prince Albert, Sask.

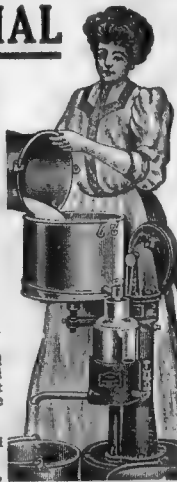
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UPWARD
AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. This picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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A Splendid War Atlas

The Guide has had a great many requests for a complete and reliable atlas of the present war showing maps of all the countries interested and the scene of the various battles, by which any person reading news of the war may be able to follow the movements of the armies intelligently. The best atlas yet published is "Nelson's Atlas of the War." Many of the atlases published early in the war were incomplete, but this one gives everything. It contains 41 maps, showing in detail every part of the warring countries and the war zone of Europe. It shows also the area of the different countries of Europe, the population and the military and naval strength of the chief powers. It gives a view of Leige and its famous forts, the Kiel Canal, where the German navy is still in seclusion, a map of the famous battlefields of Belgium, and also of the Franco-German war of 1870; the naval positions in the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the Far East are also depicted by maps, and excellent photographs are given of the exterior and interior of Britain's greatest war ship. Other illustrations show the British naval uniforms, the work of provisioning a large war ship, the national flags, torpedoes, submarines, aeroplanes and airships. The book contains 88 pages, 7 1/2 by 9 3/4 inches in size, and is well bound in board covers. Mailed postpaid to any address for.....

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Young Canada Club

By DIXON PATTON

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE A STORY BOOK?

Because if you would, we have three to give away in exchange for the three best letters telling us what the writer would like to be and do when he or she grows up. I would like all the boys and girls who read this page, and who are under seventeen years of age, to enter this contest.

All that a contributor is required to do is to write me a letter telling what his or her dream of the future is. I would like to know what our young readers would like to work at, the sort of house they would want to have, and the things they would do for amusement, when they are grown up, provided they could do exactly as they pleased.

All you have to remember is to give your age, write in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper, and to address your letters very clearly to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. All letters must reach me not later than April 10.

DIXIE PATTON.

WOULD LIKE TO NURSE SOLDIERS

Owing to the great war in Europe, which is mainly in France, I would like to go to France better than to any other place. If I could, I'd like to go and be a Red Cross nurse on the battlefield, where so many poor men have been wounded and are suffering.

There is such a change in the cities: Paris, the prettiest city in the world, is now quite different, with many of its beautiful parks turned into pastures for sheep and cattle, when Paris was expecting a siege. And lots of the ball-rooms and other places of amusement have been turned into hospitals for the poor wounded soldiers, and such a short while ago it was a city of light, day and night. Now, everything is dark after eight o'clock at night, and I don't suppose if you were there that you would hear one bit of music from one end of the city to the other. And Rheims, one of the finest cities in France, and the capital of ancient Gaul, was shelled and burned down in such a short time, destroying the grand old Rheims Cathedral, containing so many relics of olden times. Then in the country where happy families lived, their places have been burned and destroyed by the terrible guns and the people have had to flee for their lives with just what few clothes they could manage to take with them and very little to eat. The fields are being used for battle grounds and dug up with trenches, and the great forests that have stood unharmed so long are now having great battles fought in them and are being completely torn up.

ANNA.

MY JOURNEY TO ENGLAND

One day my father said that we would go to England as soon as we could get ready. I was filled with excitement, for my father and mother were English, but I was born in Canada. So the following week we started for the beautiful city of Quebec. We saw many beautiful things, such as fields filled with snowy lilies and gorgeous roses. When we arrived at Quebec we sailed on a very large steamer. When we got out of sight of land I started to cry, but soon stopped when I saw an iceberg which was of an enormous size. We were sailing for eight or nine days when we saw land once more. I was very glad. We sailed for another hour or more until we arrived at Liverpool. We stayed in Liverpool a couple of days and after we had seen a good many beautiful sights we started to travel to London. We were traveling a long time, for we often stayed over night with the pleasant mistresses of the old farm houses, with great oaks around them and ivy growing right to the roof. Sometimes we stayed at a small inn on the side of the road. So we traveled on, sometimes by coach and train, and sometimes riding with the happy farm wives and their intelligent little ponies. After about a week we arrived at London and stayed at the largest hotel I have ever seen and the most beautiful. We also saw the king's palace and Westminster Abbey, where we went in and saw many wonderful things, and the monuments of the heroes and heroines. We also

saw the large and beautiful Windsor Castle, and we saw the Thames, with the numerous boats, both large and small, and we saw the Houses of Parliament, with the tall tower, where the Big Ben clock is. We saw the great writer Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon. We did not stay in England much more than a year, but I shall never forget the sights and the journey we had.

VIOLA SLUGGETT.

THE NEW GAS WELL

The little town of Viking is becoming popular, with the new gas well that was struck a few months ago. They started drilling this well early in the spring. They struck a small flow of gas in the latter part of October, but they did not have enough for Edmonton and Viking. The depth was 2,076 feet. So they decided to dig about 500 feet more. They kept on drilling. On November 4, at 3 o'clock a.m., they struck a great flow at a depth of 2,340 feet.

On Saturday, November 7, there was a special train came into Viking with some of the Edmonton people, who came to celebrate the discovery of gas. The roaring of the gas could be heard for six miles.

Mr. Martin, who is an Edmonton man, said that they will drill four more wells, so they will have plenty of gas, because they want to furnish Edmonton with heat and light. The gas that was let out from the well before a cap could be got to shut it off was equal to 720 tons of coal a day.

SOPHIA TYMICH.

Viking, Alta., age 10.

A NEW ZEALAND VISIT

Last winter I went with my uncle to New Zealand for Christmas. When we arrived there we moved into a house that looked like a hay stack. The roof is supported by several posts, which is the most important part of the house. The shingles are the leaves of the sugar-cane tree. If they are put on right it does not leak, tho there are heavy rains there.

The people who lived there had brown skins and dressed very differently from us. It was nice to listen to them talking in their own language.

We could see from our house the snow-peaked mountains and glaciers, which looked very beautiful.

There was a very curious bird which used to come near; it had no wings or tail and had a long slender beak. It is called the Kiwi.

For our Christmas dinner we had cocoanuts, pineapple and dates, and all the kinds of fruit that grow there. We had to eat out of rather large dishes and drink out of cocoanuts, which was very nice.

Quite a long time after Christmas we had to leave. As our ship sailed away the people stood on the shore and waved farewell, but long after they disappeared we could see the graceful coconut palms sending their farewell across the waves to us.

BELLE MORICE.

Lancer, Sask.

A CHASE BY WOLVES

My greatgrandfather and grandmother came over from Scotland and settled in a new part of Canada about eighty years ago, when timber wolves were very plentiful.

One day, early in spring, greatgrandfather was making maple syrup in a maple sugar bush, about two miles from home. He was busy boiling down the sap. It was getting late and he heard the vicious wolves howling. He hurried and finished boiling his syrup.

He emptied his syrup into his pail and started home. It was now dark and the wolves were howling louder and louder on all sides of him. When he got within a mile of home the wolves were so close upon him that he dropped his pail of syrup. He ran safely home. The next morning he came back to get his pail of syrup. The wolves had stopped at the syrup and the pail was all torn in pieces. This is what my grandmother often told my mother.

MABEL TAYLOR.

Foxwarren, Age 11.

Direct Legislation

Continued from Page 7

or tacit consent of the electors. Thus it carries to its logical conclusion the maxim so oft repeated by leading statesmen that "Government should only exist by the consent of the governed."

The Recall

The Recall is not, strictly speaking, an essential part of Direct Legislation. It is a measure by which the electors may discharge a dishonest or incompetent public servant without waiting for the expiration of his term of office. This is strictly in conformity with the principle upon which private business is conducted. No farmer would think of engaging a hired man, no business man would think of engaging a clerk, on any other principle. In private business the agent is always responsible to the principal; in public business this relation is not so efficiently maintained. We elect certain men into office and in effect we say to them: "We give you absolute control over our public business. If you are dishonest or incompetent, if you squander the public money and the public land, if you tamper with the people's rights and liberties by foolish or vicious legislation, at the end of your term of office we will turn you out and put another set of men in with power to do the same thing all over again." That this is a bad business principle is self-evident.

The Recall is advocated to give the electors efficient control over their elected servants at all times. It provides that when a certain percentage of the electors in any constituency, usually twenty-five per cent., are dissatisfied with their representative they shall have the power to demand by petition that he stand for re-election.

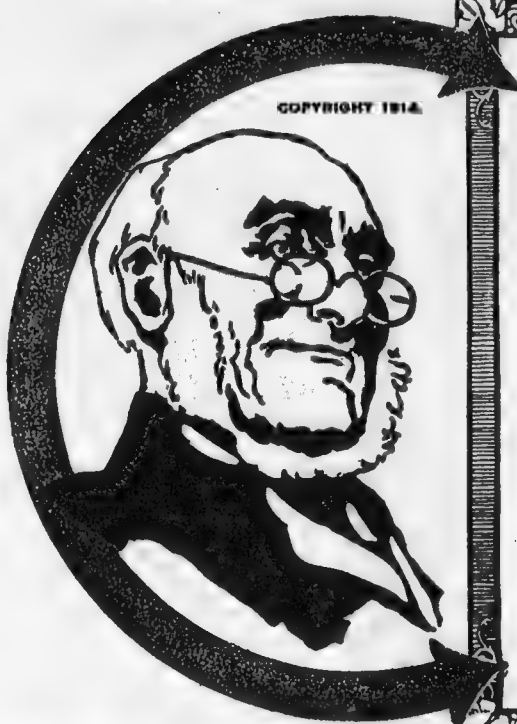
This gives the electors the power to get rid of an unsatisfactory servant and elect his successor. It is sometimes argued that the recall would be abused by political parties for the purpose of embarrassing their opponents. Experience has shown that it does not work out thus in practice. The electors as a whole are fair and anxious to keep good men in positions of public trust. Unless good reason can be shown why a man should be recalled he would almost certainly be re-elected. The electors, having sense enough to know this, would be chary about signing a recall petition unless there was some good reason why they should do so. Even blind partisans do not like to be the laughing stock of the community, as they certainly would be, if they unsuccessfully attempted to recall the sitting member. If a man can be defeated at a recall election, it proves that he has ceased to represent the constituency and it is, therefore, meet and just that he should cease to hold office.

It has been found that where the recall is upon the statute books there is seldom need to use it. The indirect influence which it exercises upon the representatives of the people is, however, found to be conducive to the general welfare. This is not a pressing question at the present time. Once the electors secure direct control of their government by the Initiative and Referendum they may pass the Recall if they find it necessary.

Objections Answered

So many objections have been raised against Direct Legislation that it has become incumbent upon the advocates of this reform to answer these objections in detail. Many of these objections are based upon a misconception of the nature of this reform. Direct Legislation is not intended to abolish representative government but rather to perfect it. It is not intended to submit all laws to the people, but only such as the electors express by petition a desire to vote upon. Its purpose is to give the electors power to pass laws which they think are necessary when their representatives fail to act and to prevent those representatives from passing laws against the will of the people.

It is provided, however, that any measure necessary for the public health or safety shall be exempt from the Referendum on condition that two-



When You are Old

Who'll provide the money to keep you? Will you then be compelled to keep on working the same as some old men you know? Or will you be able to enjoy an old age of comfort and independence?

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PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Great Britain Needs Food

VEGETABLE growers can render a real service to the Empire by increasing the production of vegetables, especially those that can readily be stored and transported. The war in Europe has devastated thousands of vegetable-producing acres and made it difficult for Britain to obtain her usual supplies. Vegetable growers are urged to select carefully the best varieties of seed and plant in properly cultivated and fertilized soil. Work hand in hand with the agricultural specialists of both the Canadian Department of Agriculture and your Provincial Department.

POTATOES There is no farm crop the yield of which, perhaps, can be increased so much as potatoes. Potatoes have been grown in a small plot at the rate of over 700 bushels per acre at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. So great is the difference in the yield of varieties that while one gave this large yield, another, under same conditions, gave but 154 bushels. It will thus be seen how important it is to plant a productive variety.

BEANS The fact that beans have been a good price for a number of years, and also that they are of very great food value, should encourage every person who can to grow beans. Western market prices will not be influenced this year by foreign beans, and for that reason we should produce a bumper crop. The world will need them.

To the farmer's wife, the Government makes a special appeal. In many cases the vegetable garden and the poultry are largely under her direct management. Anything that she can do to increase production will be so much aid given to the Empire.

POULTRY and EGGS

Up to the commencement of the year, Great Britain imported from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary poultry to the value of \$3,000,000 per year and eggs amounting to 136,000,000 doz. Canada in 1914 imported \$200,000 more poultry than she exported, and imported \$2,500,000 more eggs than exported. Canada needs 1,500,000 more hens, averaging 100 eggs per year, to supply the home demand before having any eggs for export. The average egg yield per hen in Canada is but 80 eggs per year, which is very low. Careful selection, feeding and housing could in a few years bring the average up to 180 eggs per hen per year. It would be a profitable thing to strive for.

LIVE STOCK Breeding stock are today Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now.

Remember that live stock is the only basis for a prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

It has been said that European farmers farm better than they know; Canadian and American farmers not as well as they know. Let us this year live up to what we know. Let our contribution to the "Patriotism and Production" campaign be bumper crops.

VACANT LOTS This call and this opportunity are not for farmers only. Residents of towns and cities can help the Empire by growing vegetables on small plots or raising chickens in their back yards. City Councils, Boards of Trade, and other organizations can help by arranging for the cultivation of vacant lots, which will relieve the unemployment situation at the same time. Those at home have a duty to perform as well as those in the firing line. From the interest manifested by the people in the "Patriotism and Production" announcements, we feel sure every one has good intentions. What we urge is that these good intentions be carried into action. Get busy. Every extra bushel you grow means that much more for export.

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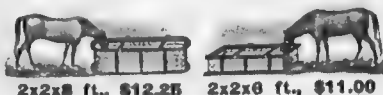
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thirds of the members of the Legislative Assembly shall declare such a measure to be an emergency measure. Such emergency measures, however, should be open to repeal by referendum petition.

Publicity Pamphlet

Authentic information for the voters is essential for the success of Direct Legislation. To give this a pamphlet containing the full text of the measures to be voted on, with the arguments for and against each measure, should be sent to every voter sixty days before the vote is taken. This pamphlet should be mailed at the public expense and the arguments should be limited to 1,000 words on each side.

Now that we have clearly outlined the essential details of Direct Legislation it will be in order to deal with the objections one by one.

It is urged by some that the present system is all right, and that the advocates of Direct Legislation must show wherein the present system of government has failed to perform its function. We can well afford to rest our case on this point upon the evidence of the party politicians and the party papers. Charges and counter charges of graft and corruption are the order of the day. Political speeches inside and outside of the legislatures bristle with such charges. Campaign literature fairly reeks with evidence of political rascality. The present system stands condemned by the evidence of its friends.

What self-respecting citizen can honestly say "the present system is all right" when he remembers how the petitions of the people have been contemptuously ignored, how the public domain has been squandered and the public money wasted? The present system may be all right for machine politicians and those parasitical interests which fatten on legislative favors, but it is seriously deficient in safeguarding the interests of the great plain people.

To Purify Politics

We need Direct Legislation to purify politics; to preserve the public property and the people's rights from unfaithful or unwise stewards, and to insure that members of the legislature shall be public servants in deed as well as in word.

Some say "It would multiply elections," the province would be at the mercy of cranks and faddists, who would keep the people voting all the time. In answer to this it is only necessary to point out that before any measure will be submitted to a direct vote it must be petitioned for by eight per cent. of the voters of the province in the case of the Initiative, or five per cent. in the case of the Referendum.

In Manitoba this would mean that the signatures of 12,000 voters would have to be secured to an Initiative petition and 7,500 to a Referendum petition. Think of the enormous task of getting up such a petition before a vote could be taken. If 12,000 cranks agree that a certain piece of legislation would be good for Manitoba, surely they have the right and should have the power to bring the matter to the attention of their fellow-citizens. Any crank in the legislature may propose a law, and, if he can secure the support of 25 other cranks, bring that law into effect.

A False Alarm

But this is a false alarm. Only questions of great public importance will awaken sufficient interest to bring them to a vote. A number of these questions could easily be settled at the time of a general or municipal election. Further, where Direct Legislation is in force legislators are more amenable to the will of the people and this lessens the need for its actual use. Experience proves that where the people have this power they do not abuse it. They are quite capable of managing their own affairs.

Switzerland has used the Referendum in federal affairs thirty times in forty years. No great multiplicity of elections there. In the United States those states which have the Initiative and Referendum submit measures to the people at the general elections, which are held every two years. No multiplicity of elections there. Advocates of Direct Legislation in Manitoba

do not desire multiplicity of elections and request that the law be framed so that elections cannot be held oftener than once in two years, unless a general election intervenes.

So long as the legislators were doing the will of the people there would be no need to use Direct Legislation. It is a safeguard to be used in case of necessity and is not designed nor intended to be used frequently. The same persons who affirm that Direct Legislation would keep the country in a turmoil owing to the insane desire for frequent elections which it would create assert with equal gravity that the people would not use this system if it were installed. It should be obvious that the people cannot be too active and too indolent at the same time.

In practice it has been found that there are on the average less votes polled for measures than for men. Although the disparity is not so great as some try to make us believe, the fact is not a powerful argument against Direct Legislation. Let us suppose, for the sake of the argument that out of 200,000 voters, 20,000 refrain from voting. Is that a sufficient reason why the decision which is to bind the 200,000 should be left to 50 men? That would, indeed, be peculiar logic.

The Unfit Disfranchised

As a matter of fact, Direct Legislation automatically disfranchises the unfit. Those who take an active interest in public affairs vote upon measures. Illiterate and disinterested persons refrain from voting. Thus measures are decided by the most intelligent members of the community, a consummation devoutly to be wished. It would be desirable, however, to have votes upon measures taken at the time of a general or municipal election in order to make it as easy as possible for the electors to register their votes.

To be Concluded

Co-operative Livestock Buying

Continued from Page 8

Results

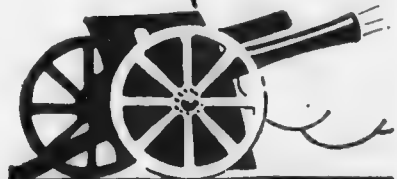
It may be said that this movement is already filling a keenly felt need here. It was not ready to operate until late in the fall, yet from the middle of November and until the middle of December, it placed in the hands of our farmers some \$6,000 worth of livestock, mostly producing stock at that, without the necessity of any investment on their part save the initial payment on their shares. Its members now number upwards of a hundred, many of whom have already availed themselves of the help offered, and of these some are already reporting increases in their herds. All indications go to show that the association has a busy season ahead of it this coming summer.

In conclusion it must be mentioned that this idea of co-operation originated with the local bank manager. Being quite conversant with co-operative methods in the most progressive European countries, and knowing also the propositions facing our western farmers, he suggested that in this case co-operation could be made use of to solve the problem. He has always showed himself the farmer's friend, interested in and anxious to assist in any sound and legitimate move for the benefit of the agriculturalist, and his helpful suggestions all thru the formation of the association have been of immeasurable value.

An incredible report is in circulation in Copenhagen that, owing to the necessity to restrict food consumption, the German Government intends ordering 5,000,000 Germans who possess independent incomes and are ineligible for military service to leave Germany for neutral countries and remain there until the war is over. It is planned, according to the report, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to the Scandinavian countries, 1,000,000 to Holland, and 1,000,000 to Switzerland.

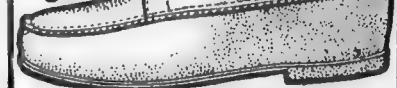
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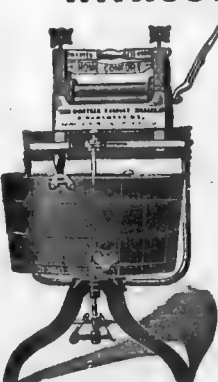
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Our Ottawa Letter

Tariff Concessions Announced—Fertilizers and Cottonseed Cake Relieved of War Tax—Millions Voted for Seed Grain

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, March 19.—With the rejection of the Laurier amendment to the budget taxation proposals at an early hour on Thursday morning, a rapid change has taken place in the parliamentary outlook. During the somewhat heated and at times quite acrimonious debate, the impression was created that the session would be more protracted than anticipated and might run into May. Once the vote had been taken, the figures being 59 for the amendment and 104 against, a government majority of 45, calm was restored. Business has, since that date, been proceeding rapidly and it is quite possible that prorogation will be reached this side of Easter, or, if not that soon, shortly after.

The opposition claim to be well satisfied with the situation. They say that the Laurier amendment declaring against taxation which will be oppressive without yielding much revenue and objecting to the increase in the duties on British goods puts them in a better position with the people in the event of an election than if they had offered no objections to the war taxation. They point to the considerable list of modifications both in the tariff and direct taxation proposals as justification for the debate, which gave the minister of finance time to re-consider the scope of his original plan. The opponents of high taxation certainly scored for the farmers, more particularly those of New Brunswick, by inducing the minister of finance to withdraw his extra impost on fertilizer, which, to put it mildly, was not in line with the increased production campaign of the minister of agriculture.

The Tariff Changes

The tariff changes announced by the minister relieve the following items of the new 7½ and 5 per cent. increases (general and preferential) which were added at the time the budget was introduced: Silk in the gum, or spun silk imported to be used in the manufacture of woven labels; manuscripts; bananas (again free); acid phosphate of lime, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate and sulphate of potash, imported to be used for fertilizing purposes; cottonseed cake and cottonseed cake meal; wild edible berries (again free); coffee and coffee extracts; platinum; milk food.

The special taxes and stamp duties were modified as follows: Purely mutual insurance companies are exempted. Promissory notes and bills of exchange not negotiated thru a bank will not require a stamp. Press despatches are exempted from the stamp duty on telegraph and cable messages. The taxes on steamship tickets will include tickets to the West Indies and British Honduras. The tax on ocean steamship tickets is changed so that the \$3 tax will be on tickets up to \$40 instead of \$30 and the \$5 tax will be on tickets up to \$65 instead of \$60.

The tax on patent medicines and perfume is decreased from one cent on every ten cents value (retail) to one cent on every 25 cents value. The special tax on wines is changed as follows: On non-sparkling wines, from 5 cents a quart to 3 cents a pint, and on champagne, from 20 cents a pint to 13 cents a half-pint. The tax on bills of lading covering parcel shipments is abolished owing to the inconvenience it would cause the public.

During the discussion of the letter and postcard taxes, Mr. White announced that it would not be necessary to use special "war tax" stamps. The ordinary postage stamps would fill the bill just as well. He declined to consider a proposal to go back to the three-cent postage on the ground that these taxes are temporary in their character and it would not be advisable to interfere with the Post Office Act.

Foster was Conciliatory

The closing day of the budget debate marked the high water mark of party aggressiveness for the session. For the moment at least the truce was thrown to the winds. On the previous day Sir Geo. Foster had made a most moderate and conciliatory speech. While dealing with many of the opposition arguments with his customary force and eloquence, the minister of trade and commerce made

it clear that he is more impressed with the terrible nature of the struggle upon which the Empire is engaged than with any personal desire to secure political advantage. Sir George pleaded for unity of purpose and action and expressed the conviction that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had moved his amendment with some misgivings. He appeared to be considerably inclined to the view, altho he did not say so definitely, that the minister of finance might have exercised some economy. Sir George admitted that the financial situation of Canada is not good, but added the significant remark: "It would be a bold man who would say that any one government was responsible." The reference was undoubtedly to the claim made by the minister of finance in a heated speech on the day previous that the late government, owing to the obligations it had incurred, was entirely responsible for existing financial conditions. The minister of trade and commerce likewise expressed some disdain in connection with the discussion at this time of the respective merits of Protection and Free Trade. Referring to a controversy which took place between Mr. White and Dr. Michael Clark during the course of Mr. White's speech, Sir George said: "A pest on both of your houses of economics."

Premier Borden's Speech

After this speech it was rather expected that Sir Robert Borden—who was to begin the debate on the day fixed for the division—would also speak in a conciliatory manner. The expectation, however, was not justified. The premier's speech thruout was a hard-hitting performance in which there was no hint of conciliation. The prime minister declared outright in favor of a continuation of the protective policy in Canada. He said the Conservatives were in favor of a policy under which raw materials would be turned into finished products by our own manufacturing institutions. They were in favor of this policy whether in office or in the cool shades of opposition. The Liberals, on the other hand, he said, talked Free Trade when in opposition, but practised Protection when in power. The protective policy had been in force since 1879 and would continue to be in force in the future despite any efforts to destroy it by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers.

The prime minister made a vigorous defence of the increase in the customs duties on British goods. He said the government had enlarged the preference on dutiable goods amounting to \$379,000,000 by two and a half per cent. That means that if all these goods were supplied to Canada by the British manufacturers, they would pay about nine and a half million dollars less duty upon them than would be paid if these goods were to come from a foreign country. He estimated the imports of goods formerly free which are now subject to the war tax amounted in value to \$125,000,000. In respect of these he argued the minister of finance has established a new British preference because he has imposed upon those goods when coming from foreign countries an additional tax of seven and a half per cent., as against only five per cent. when coming from the British Isles. In closing Sir Robert threw out a word of challenge to the opposition. He said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had raised issues of a purely controversial and partisan character. Since the war began he had not uttered one controversial word except to say that if there was to be a fight, it would not be one-sided. Sir Robert added that the government does not shrink from criticism on the issues raised, but proposed to strive in future as they had in the past to do their duty to the Dominion and the Empire.

The Boot Inquiry

The inquiry into the boots issued to the Canadian soldiers has been proceeding at a rapid rate. Many military men, members of boards which have conducted investigations into the character of the boots supplied at divisional headquarters, have been heard. With hardly a single exception they all agree that the footwear supplied the soldiers

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Sit down and make a list of all your friends whom you think would be interested in Western Canada, and either mail the list to the

was indifferently made and not calculated to stand active service. One officer from Toronto said he would not care to be responsible for taking his men to the front wearing such shoes. Military men told of the boots becoming useless after only a few days' wear. At the sitting of the committee on Thursday, it developed that a considerable quantity of these boots had been burned at Toronto. A few days after the inquiry opened orders were received that no more of the rejected boots were to be disposed of in that way. Next week the manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tell their side of the story and much interest will be taken in their evidence.

The Public Accounts Committee today inquired into the charge that the Militia department had been made to pay excessive prices for field dressings. This is the matter which affects W. F. Garland, member of parliament for Carleton County. It developed today that E. Powell, the drug clerk, who was appointed to act as local agent for Bauer & Black, of Chicago, who is a clerk in a drug company, of which Mr. Garland is the president, was named by Mr. Shaver, the Toronto agent of the firm, to act as local agent in connection with this contract. The arrangement was made by Mr. Garland and Mr. Shaver. Nothing was said to Powell in regard to the question of remuneration. Neither was there anything said about prices to be charged, and he had no instructions. The matter certainly bears a crude and fishy look at this stage of the investigation, which will be continued next week.

Eight Millions for Seed

At today's sitting, Hon. W. T. White secured the passage of a resolution on which a bill to amend the Bank Act is based. This will permit the banks to lend money temporarily for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of the grain purchased, the crop to be grown therefrom, and the grain threshed from the crop. The act will be effective from March 15 to August 1 of this year. It will apply to the owner, occupier or tenant of lands. Mr. White said that this temporary legislation was desirable owing to present conditions in the West. The controlling consideration would still be the credit of the borrower. He said that the present Bank Act did not cover growing crops. It would be left with the banks to decide whether or not they would loan money on the security offered, as the government could not enact compulsory legislation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that this experiment might be valuable. While the matter was not free from difficulty, he had never been able to see why something of this kind should not be done.

J. A. Douglas, of Strathecona, and W. A. Buchanan, Medicine Hat, held a similar view and urged that the bill be made permanent. Mr. Buchanan complained because the banks will not lend on the security of livestock even when the credit of the borrower is good. Owing to this farmers often had to sacrifice their stock.

Mr. White explained that this legislation had been introduced at the request of Western farmers and had not been asked for by the banks.

Among the appropriations made today by the committee of supply was \$8,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain advanced to farmers in the Prairie Provinces.

MANITOBA HAIL INSURANCE ACT May be Brought into Force for 1915 Crop if Twenty-five Municipalities Adopt it.

The question of insurance from damage by hail is a very vital one for the consideration of all farmers. The success of the Saskatchewan hail insurance scheme—as shown by the recent report of the commission—is worthy of special notice, particularly to Manitoba farmers at this time. The report stated that after paying all claims in 1914, there was a balance on hand of \$80,878.67. The Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Act, as passed last year in the Manitoba legislature, is framed very largely along similar lines to that in force in Saskatchewan, but in order that its benefits be taken advantage of action must be taken by the farmers.

Council Can Act

The act provides that "The council of any rural municipality may submit such by-law to a vote of the ratepayers upon its own initiative, and it shall be its duty to do so upon receipt by the clerk of such municipality, not later than the first day of October in any year, of a petition from twenty-five per cent. in number of the resident ratepayers whose names appear on the revised list of municipal voters, as owners or tenants of land liable to come under the provisions of this Act, asking it to do so, and it shall be the duty of such council, at its first meeting after the receipt of such petition, or at a special meeting to be called by the clerk, if necessary, to pass the first and second reading of such by-law, and after such by-law has received a majority of the votes cast of persons entitled to vote upon such by-law, the council shall, at its next regular meeting, give such by-law its third reading, and finally pass the same."

Twenty-five Municipalities

Section 30 of the act provides that the act will not come into force until twenty-five or more rural municipalities have passed the necessary by-law.

It seems that farmers were not sufficiently interested in the act last year to bring it into force, in fact it was not voted on by enough municipalities to make it effective, even if it had carried in every place where it was voted upon. The result was that only one municipality actually carried the by-law. Under the present law it is possible to vote upon a hail insurance by-law only at the time of the annual municipal elections, and it would thus be impossible to bring the act into force for the crop of 1915. An amendment to the act is at present before the legislature, however, and is practically certain to be passed, which will permit a special election upon the question to be held at any time.

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Other material at correspondingly low prices.

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BRANDON BULL SALE

The annual pure bred bull sale, held by the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, in the old winter fair building at Brandon, on Thursday, March 18, was a decided success. Brandon was crowded with farmers eager to size up the merits of the sixty-four pure bred bulls entered in the sale. Buyers were present from Saskatchewan and Alberta and these, with the large number of Manitoba farmers who were anxious to get first class herd-headers, made the sale all the time eager and brisk. The arrangements made by Secretary G. H. Greig were extremely satisfactory and with T. C. Norris, M.P.P., handling the hammer, matters went from start to finish without a hitch. Previous to the sale the bulls were judged. The Angus championship went to "Laird of McOpa," owned by James Turner, Carroll, and the Shorthorn championship to "Crimson Star," owned by James I. Miller, Myrtle, Man. In the aged Aberdeen-Angus bull class, "Laird of McOpa" was first, and second place went to "Kyma of McOpa," owned by R. F. Roddick, Brandon. The yearling Angus class was placed as follows: 1, "Lenora McOpa," Barker and Sons, Deloraine; 2, "Tom Brown of Tice II," Browne Bros., Neudorf.

In Shorthorns there were three classes which were placed as follows: Aged bulls—1, "Rosebank Fairfield," owned by E. W. McDonald, Fleming, Sask.; 2, "Scottish Hero," Wm. Honey, Binscarth. Two-year-olds lined up—1, "Aston," Sam. Fletcher, Holmfild; 2, "Eden's Admiral," Mark Cousins, Elkhorn; 3, "Silver Admiral," Jas. Guild, Elkhorn. The yearling Shorthorns were a very nice bunch, the first and second placed bulls being extra special animals. "Crimson Star," first and champion, owned by Jas. L. Miller, Myrtle, is a bull having particularly good lines, great quality and the makings of a splendid sire. Later on in the sale he sold for top price, \$375, to T. Baird, Willows, Alta. "Scottish King," owned by J. H. Stephenson, Woodnorth, is a very nice quality youngster and should throw some good stock for W. H. Dunbar, Carmen, who bought him for \$300. John Strachn's white "Uphill Glencoe" came third in this class and it was generally conceded

around the ring that the only objection which could be advanced against the bull was his color. He is a big, well-set, deep chested, nice handling bull, and that his value was recognized was evidenced by the spirited bidding which went up to \$280, this being paid by D. Allison, Roland.

Showing in Good Shape

The general fit of the animals was fair considering the shortage of feed thruout the country and, on the whole, a very good class of stock was put up for sale. Prices were very good and bidding was eager for the quality animals put up for sale. Inferior quality stuff was not wanted at all and very little more than the reserve price of \$75 could be obtained for such stock. There was not much to choose between breeds in the average prices paid. The average of the sales being as follows: 9 Angus bulls averaged \$149.44, with one Angus female at \$200; 2 Herefords averaged \$155, 1 Holstein \$80; 43 Shorthorn bulls averaged \$153.95, and 1 Shorthorn female \$75. Thus the average price on the total of 57 animals sold was \$151.40.

Buyers and Prices

Following is a list of the buyers and prices paid:

Aberdeen-Angus—"Lenora McOpa," bought by McLennan, Russell, \$165; "Archie of Tice," Mitchell, Roblin, \$150; "Hero of Tice," D. W. McGregor, Cranville, \$150; "Mansie Waugh of Tice," Chas. Lawley, Melita, \$200; "Tom Brown Tice," W. H. Bryce, Arcola, \$115; "Kyma of McOpa," Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, \$120; "Baron Iota of Glencarnock," Speer and Stirton, Goodwater, \$175; "Roseneath Knight," J. E. Cowan, Langbank, \$135; "Laird of McOpa," Alex. Thomson, Carberry, \$185; "Idelard of Gwenmawr," A. L. Jones, Boissevain, \$150. The total amounted to \$1,545.

Herefords—"Pioneer," R. W. Beamish, Hamiota, \$185; "Prince Charlie," D. McKay, Wapella, \$125. Total, \$310.

Holstein—"Peerless Arab Clinton," R. Harding, Carroll, \$80.

Shorthorns—"Select," W. D. McFarlane, Wellwyn, \$80; "Ardlethen Fortune II," W. F. Croome, Wolseley, Sask., \$165; "Eden's Admiral," L.

George, Bengough, \$180; "White Hall Star," Ed. Johnstone, Alameda, \$190; "Bright," W. J. Archibald, Wheatland \$85; "Cicero," S. K. Berry, Lashburn, \$155; "Aston," R. H. Scott, Alameda, \$280; "Defiance," Oliver Nicoll, Solsgirth, \$120; "Wild Rose," R. H. Scott, \$75; "Better Times," G. McAuley, McAuley, \$120; "Grand Victor," L. George, \$115; "Silver Admiral," Alex. Harbottle, Dummer, Sask., \$140; "Masterman," A. Anderson, Newdale, \$175; "Roman's Hero," Monteith, Winnipeg, \$195; "Monarch of the Glen," Ed. Burnell, Strathclair, \$160; "Scottish Hero," P. Thorp, Harrowby, \$210; "Royal King," T. H. Natchell, Treherne, \$75; "Tipperary Lad," F. Amos, Oxbow, \$75; "Crimson Star," T. H. Baird, Willows, Alta., \$375; "Spicy Knight," D. McKinnon, Kelsoe, \$175; "Duke of Burnhurst," N. McDonald, Wapella, \$90; "Holt," A. L. Hill, Moosomin, \$105; "Sunnyside Sir Colin," G. Little, Neepawa, \$200; "Red Robin," W. Hall, Minto, \$175; "Matchless Robin," A. N. Neish, Carlyle, \$250; "Rosebank Fairfield," Adamson, Gladstone, \$215; "Franklin Lad," R. T. Elliot, Arden, \$125; "Franklin Boy," J. Bousfield, Macgregor, \$75; "Prince Clipper," L. George, Bengough, \$180; "Snowball of Grandview," L. Digby, Clarkleigh, \$100; "Riveredge," R. Harding, Carroll, \$75; "Prince," A. Harding, Dunbar, \$85; "Scottish King," W. H. Dunbar, Carmen, \$300; "Up Hill Glencoe," D. Allison, Roland, \$280; "Lochinvar," L. George, Bengough, \$115; "Scotch Marquis," R. A. Cox, Beresford, \$250; "Good Luck," J. T. Reghr, Otterburne, \$90; "Sittytton's Selection II," Jas. Guild, Elkhorn, \$175; "Duke of Brandon," E. W. MacDonald, Fleming, Sask., \$135; "Clan Victor," A. I. Gourlay, Oak River, \$165; "Roan Warrior," Ed. Henry, Oak River, \$85; "Snowball," R. H. Scott, Alameda, \$110; "Prince Alpine," H. W. Stewart, Birtle, \$190; "Gay Robert," John White, Goodwater, \$75.

NEW AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is doing some very progressive work along the line of practical assistance to farmers thruout the province. The municipalities have been urged to appoint men in their districts who shall keep in close touch with the department at Regina, which, in its turn, endeavors to provide all the most up-to-date information concerning agricultural matters to assist farmers generally. Last year in development of the scheme four or five field representatives were appointed whose duty it was to keep in touch with one particular district. These men were all of them practical farmers, and in addition all had received some technical education along agricultural lines. This step met with marked success last year and it is intended that during the coming summer each of these men will have more power to proceed along the lines which, in their own judgment, are particularly suited to their own conditions. Some of the municipalities have realized the benefits of the work which the department is doing more than others, and of course some are in a better financial condition than others to take advantage of the opportunity for improvement afforded. The department is assisting this scheme by providing, wherever possible, qualified practical men to be agricultural secretaries in as many municipalities as desire them. The decision in favor of having an agricultural secretary rests solely with the municipality, which pays all expenses incurred by this arrangement. Recently application was received from the progressive rural municipality of Douglas, No. 436, which is east of North Battleford on the North Battleford-Shellbrook branch of the C.N.R. For this municipality the services of G. A. Ewart, B.S.A., have been secured. Mr. Ewart is a graduate of the 1914 class from the Manitoba Agricultural College. During the five years in college he was always recognized as a particularly brilliant student. He was prominent in all the student activities, ably representing the college in the international debate with North Dakota Agricultural College, thus emphasizing his ability as a speaker, an asset which will be particularly valuable in his new work. All his life Mr. Ewart has lived on a Saskatchewan farm. During the past few years at home he has been engaged in a variety of experiments along crop lines and the results of these experiences will form excellent practical material for demonstration purposes. On the home farm, too, all the modern forms of power—tractor, small gas engine and horse power—are in use,

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so that it is evident that in every possible way Mr. Ewart is splendidly qualified for the work in which he is about to engage.

GUARD AGAINST POTATO DISEASES

A timely warning was given by the Hon. George Lawrence, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, when speaking at the Brandon Bull Sale recently, with reference to danger of introducing disease in potatoes brought from outside points into Manitoba. The supply of seed potatoes being somewhat limited in Manitoba this year, many carloads were being obtained from the Maritime Provinces, where potatoes were plentiful, and it was unfortunate to note that in these provinces there was more or less disease present. So far Manitoba has been almost entirely free from potato canker, potato scale and potato rot, and in order to remain free only seed which has been certified as free from any disease by the Dominion authorities should be purchased for seed. As a further precautionary measure, all seed should be dipped in a solution of formaldehyde, made about twice as strong as that for wheat, i.e.: 1 pound to 20 gallons of water, before being planted.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$5,500.29
Collected by Mrs. W. A. McCullough, Wardenville, Sask.	8.00
A Grain Grower, Clanwilliam.	14.00
Proceeds of concert of a G. G. Association, Amaranth, Man.	41.30
West Eagle Hills Local of Sask. G.G.A., Battleford, Sask....	87.05
Henry Lathers, Heaslip, Man..	10.00
Community Literary Society of Donegal School District, Salvador, Sask.	50.00
Proceeds of Ealingford School concert, Kindersley, Sask....	17.00
Total	\$5,739.44
CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND	
Proceeds of concert held at Jan-sen, Sask.	\$60.00

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 20, 1915)

Wheat—The market continues in a nervous and unsettled condition, with the trade in the aggregate for the past week in lessened volume. Fluctuations covered fairly wide ranges, and while sentiment was much mixed, the tone at the finish was steady. Resting spots were 1c higher for May, July unchanged, and October 1c up. Sentiment was bullish the opening days and the market scored a substantial advance, May touching \$1.57½. The demand was good and the speculative offerings very moderate, the decrease in domestic stocks, small sales by the country and the high premiums paid by local dealers, causing "shorts" considerable uneasiness. Routine statistics, too, were mainly bullish, and clearances from the Atlantic and Gulf ports continued on a large scale. Buying of Chicago July wheat by foreigners was also a conspicuous feature at the outset, which was looked upon by most traders as significant. Meanwhile conservative English trade authorities came forth with the predictions that Russian wheat would not be available in any material quantity during the present crop year, which removed from speculators the fears of the expected opening of the Dardanelles. The stronger tone at Liverpool, liberal reduction in the domestic visible supply and report of larger export orders in American wheat at the seaboard were other bull influences. These were offset in a way by the prospects of larger Argentine shipments and the more favorable reports of the progress of the Allies' fleet in the Dardanelles. Foreign crop news were mixed, Russia and Argentine cables favorable reports while from India they were less satisfactory, there being too much rain there, where the harvest is about to commence.

The cash demand during the period under review has been the best we have seen in this market for a long time, spot 1 Northern trading to within 1c of the May option, 2 Northern 1½c under the May option and 3 Northern at 4½c under the May option. Today apparently buyers were pretty well filled up and did not require further supplies and the demand was not so good here. This condition is only temporary, we think, as cash wheat in this market, in any quantity, is a thing of the past, and it would look now that very high premiums will be paid for cash wheat before the next crop is harvested.

Oats—Good trading and a slightly higher range of prices was on, in this market, during the past week. Heavy export business in American oats, coupled with strength in wheat, are responsible for the advance of 1c to 1c a bushel. The demand for spot is a little better than it has been running, particularly for the low grades.

Barley—Price up 1c to 2c all down the list. There is practically nothing being offered for sale, consequently business in this grain is at a standstill. There is a fair malting demand, locally, for choice cars of No. 3 barley, but generally speaking it is just a feeding proposition.

Flax—Flax ruled firm at the early part of the week, in sympathy with Duluth, but suddenly prices tumbled back and at the close today were about 6c lower than a week ago and about 16c lower than the high point established a few days ago. The demand for spot flax is poor, and offerings are light.

Corn—Good feed corn, 78½c f.o.b. Winnipeg in carlots.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—			
March 16.....	154½	153½	116½
March 17.....	152½	151½	115½
March 18.....	154½	153½	116½
March 19.....	153½	152½	116½
March 20.....	153½	152½	116
March 22.....	150½	149½	114½
Oats—			
March 16.....	65½	66	
March 17.....	65½	65½	
March 18.....	66	66	
March 19.....	66	66½	
March 20.....	65½	65½	
March 22.....	64½	64½	
Flax—			
March 16.....	188½	191½	
March 17.....	185½	185½	
March 18.....	183	185½	
March 19.....	177½	180	
March 20.....	176½	179½	
March 22.....	173½	175½	174½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 20)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.55½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.54½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.54½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.53½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive	1.54
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, transit	1.52½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.48½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.47½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.52½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.41
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.43½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.45½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.28
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.28½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.27½
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	1.41½
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	20.00
Speltz, part car, cwt.	1.45
Timothy, 7 sacks, cwt.	4.85

No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.45½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, rye mixed	1.28
No. 5 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.66
No. 3 corn, 4 cars, mixed	.67½
No. 4 corn, 2 cars, mixed	.66½
No. 3 oats, 1 car, short rate	.55½
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.57
Sample grade oats, 1 car	.57
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.57½
No. 2 rye, 700 bu., to arrive	1.15
Sample grade barley, part car	.17
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.72
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.72
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.73½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.65
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.67½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.71
No. 1 flax, 1 car, elevator	1.94½

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, March 20.—Hogs—A further 10 cent rise in the hog market gladdened the shippers to the market today and all "selects" hogs forward sold at \$7.35 weighed off cars. Forty-five cars of hogs left Calgary this week for the East and one car only went West to Vancouver. Cattle—Fourteen cars of cattle were shipped by the Swift Canadian Co. to Winnipeg. The offering today was \$7.25 for choice steers and it seems as tho the demand has somewhat lessened and Eastern prices are slightly unsteady.

Steers, choice export, \$6.75 to \$7.00; butcher, \$6.00 to \$6.60. Heifers, common to choice heavy, \$5.00 to \$6.25. Cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.15; common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canner, \$1.75 to \$3.00. Stags, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$4.25 to \$5.00. Bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.50. Veal calves, 400 to 500 lbs., \$6.00; 200 to 400 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7.00. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 1,200 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.00; heifers, \$5.50 to \$5.75. Springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.50; common, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Calves and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Fat sheep, \$7.25, \$6.75 and \$7.50 offering for wethers, ewes and lambs. Hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.35 for selects weighed off cars. (The above prices are those quoted by The

Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited—Livestock Department.)

FLOUR ADVANCES

All the millers announced on Monday, March 15, an advance of 30 cents per barrel on flour, bringing the highest grades up to \$7.70 per barrel once more. The advance in wheat for the week from March 6 to 13 was 10½ cents for May and 11½ cents for July.

FLOUR—

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—	
Royal Household, bag 98 lbs.	\$8.85
Mount Royal	3.75
Leitch Bros. Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—	
88s Sovereign	\$8.85
98s Manitoba Patent	3.55

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—	Cotton or Jute
Five Roses, per bbl.	\$7.70
Lakewood	7.40
Harvest Queen	7.20
Medora	6.20
XXXX	5.70
Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd.—	
Purity	\$7.70
Three stars	7.20
Medallion	7.40

LIVERPOOL MARKET

Liverpool, March 20.—Wheat—The late decline in America is offset by firmness in Buenos Ayres and a continued good demand for spot. Early winters and Plates were 3d lower, but later Plates advanced and sales were made at yesterday's level.

Spot unchanged; undertone firm. Indian offers remain firm. Expect lighter American shipments this week to the United Kingdom, and the slow progress at the Dardanelles is affecting the sentiment.

Argentine shipping is attended with difficulty, and the fact that notwithstanding the fine prospects in India, merchants there are offering sparingly.

Corn firm, with a good demand for spot, while distant offers are large on Argentine prospects. Argentine new crop is 3d lower.

Argentine weather generally favorable. Buenos Ayres wheat closed very firm, with a large export demand and lighter country arrivals. Corn easier and oats firm.

India weather unfavorable in parts. In late districts dryness continues.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, March 20.—Receipts today were: 120 cattle, 1,200 hogs, 5,000 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for steers, \$4.50 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$6.40; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.75; cutters, \$4.00 to \$4.50; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$9.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$6.90; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.40; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$6.00; stock bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25. Market steady. Hogs ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.65. Market 5 cents lower. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$4.00 to \$9.25; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$8.00; bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wethers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; ewes, \$3.00 to \$7.25. Sheep and lambs steady.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, March 20.—Hogs, receipts 8,000, steady. Bulk, \$6.75 to \$6.85; light, \$6.60 to \$6.85; mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.90; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.85; rough, \$6.35 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.70.

Cattle receipts, 100; steady. Native steers, \$5.80 to \$6.65; western, \$5.35 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$7.75; calves, \$7.00 to \$10.50. Sheep receipts, 4,000; steady. Sheep, \$7.10 to \$8.15; yearlings, \$7.85 to \$9.15; lambs, \$7.60 to \$10.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western

markets on Saturday, March 20, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.52	\$1.53½
2 Nor. wheat	1.51½	1.51½
3 Nor. wheat	1.48½	1.47½
No. 3 yellow corn	.78½	.69½
3 white oats	.61½	.57½
Barley	78-70	68-78
Flax, No. 1	1.73½	1.93½

Futures—	Winnipeg	Chicago
May wheat	1.53½	1.48
July wheat	1.52½	1.41½
Oct. wheat	1.16	Sept. 1.12½
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.45	\$8.65
Hogs, top	7.50	6.85
Sheep, yearlings		9.15

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: 765 cattle, 25 calves, 14,628 hogs and 46 sheep.

Cattle

Cattle receipts have been somewhat heavier this week and with a very dull and small outlet prices have eased up somewhat. All butcher cattle coming have sold to local buyers and with their requirements being small, it does not take much stock to glut the market. There have been some good, choice steers for sale and the top price for this class of stuff was 7½ cents. The best butcher steers sold from 6½ to 7½ cents and some few as high as 7½ cents. Unfinished and medium stuff has been hard to sell and are about 50 cents lower than a week ago. Packers are paying 5 to 5½ cents for the best kind of cows and steers that are not showing thick fat are selling at little better than feeders, which obtain about 6½ cents per pound. There was not, on the whole, a demand from any outside market. Only choice, well finished stuff was wanted by Eastern buyers and anything other than this class of stuff was from 25 to 60 cents lower than a week ago. Bull trade is very light, except for very best stuff. There is a demand for stockers, but the supply is so light that no quotation can be offered. Choice veals are in good demand at 7 to 8 cents.

Hogs

Hogs have increased in numbers on the local market, but demand has held steady and markets generally have been firm. Prices are now from \$7.25 to \$7.50 for choice hogs and the outlook points to the price holding for a few days. Shop hogs from 100 to 140 pounds sell from 5½ to 5½, with anything up to 6 cents; light pigs, 5 to 5½ cents; roughs, 5½ cents; stags, 4½ to 4½.

Sheep and Lambs

There have been so few sheep and lambs coming to market lately that no definite price can be given for this class of stock.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

There is not very much change to be noted in the produce market this week. Prices are mostly steady, with just a tendency lower on account of spring opening up and consequent increase in supplies in the near future. There is not much butter in store, but enough supplies are coming in to take care of all the demand. Fancy dairy is worth 25 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy is 21 to 22 cents, and good round lots are 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Eggs

Eggs are coming in in very large quantities and the price has further declined this week to 18 cents per dozen. Fresh eggs are being retailed in any quantity in Winnipeg at 25 cents per dozen, so there is not any chance of prices improving in this line.

Potatoes

A warning was sounded by Hon. George Lawrence, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, recently at Brandon, against using potatoes coming from Eastern Provinces, particularly the Maritime Provinces, for seed. There is a danger of bringing diseases into Manitoba from which the province is free at present. All shipments are inspected and only those obtaining a No. 1 certificate should be used for seed. Potatoes from Ontario are considered to be free from dangerous diseases. The market is 5 cents lower, but dealers do not anticipate that this, the warning mentioned above, will have much effect in increasing prices for table potatoes. Seed potatoes will probably be high.

Milk and Cream

Milk and cream prices hold steady this week and will continue to do so for the balance of the month. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat, sour cream is 31 cents and milk is \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry

Poultry prices are just about the same, demand being good for well dressed birds. Chickens are worth 16 cents per pound, roosters 12½ cents, ducks 15 cents, geese 12½ cents and turkeys 18 to 20 cents.

Hay

There is an exceptionally good demand for all kinds of hay just now, particularly could good wild hay be disposed of to advantage. Prices remain about the same, tending a shade higher. Care should be taken when shipping hay that it be loaded properly and shipped dry. No. 1 Upland is worth \$14 per ton, No. 2 Upland from \$11 to \$13. No. 2 Red Top from \$12 to \$14. No. 2 Midland from \$8 to \$11, and No. 2 Timothy, \$15 to \$16. Good long, bright, clean oat straw is worth \$6 per ton and has a ready sale.

Hides

There is very little doing in the hide market just now and things generally are in a very unsettled condition. Prices remain nominally the same, but the tendency is lower. Green and frozen hides are 13 cents, with bulls and oxen 10 cents. Green salted hides, No. 1 and No. 2, 14 cents and 13 cents respectively. Bulls, 11 to 10 cents. The calfskin market is very dull. Receipts are heavy and prices are no higher than those for hides.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 16 to March 22 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 16	153½	152½	149½	144	140	136	131½	64	61½	61½	60½	59½	77	72	70	70	185	182	..	..
17	151½	150½	147½	142	137½	133½	129	63½	61½	61½	60½	59½	77	72	70	70	180	177	..	..
18	153	152½	149	143½	139½	135½	..	64½	62	62	61	60	77	72	70	70	180	177	..	..
19	152½	151½	148½	143½	138½	134½	..	64½	62	62	61½	60	79	72	70	70	174	171	..	..
20	152	151½	148½	142½	138½	134½	..	64	61½	61½	60½	59½	78	72	70	70	173½	170½	..	..
22	..	148½	145½	139½	134½	130½	..	62½	60½	60½	59½	58½	..	72	70	70	170	167	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, MARCH 22

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Livestock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	154	91		Choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	25c	25c	22c-25c
No. 2 Nor.	148½	153	89½	Best butcher steers and	7.35-7.75	7.00-7.40	7.00-7.50	No. 1 dairy	21c-22c	21c-22c	17c-18c
No. 3 Nor.	145½	150	88	heifers	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.50	6.25-6.50	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	15c
No. 4	139½	144½	84	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	134½	141	81	steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.75-7.00	6.00-6.40	Strictly new laid	18c	20c	20c
No. 6	130½	137	76	Best fat cows	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	5.50-6.25	Potatoes			
Feed		71		Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.50	In Sacks, per bushel	50c-55c	55c-60c	60c-65c
Cash Oats				Common cows	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.75	3.50-4.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 CW	62½	64½	35½	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb.			
Cash Barley				Choice Heifers	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.00	butter-fat)	35c	35c	32c
No. 3 .....	..	77	45½	Com'n and medium bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.25-5.00	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Best feeding steers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	purposes (per lb.			
No. 1 NW	170	183½	138½	Best stocker steers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	butter-fat)	31c	31c	29c
Wheat Futures				Best milkers and spring-	\$60-\$70	\$60-\$70	\$55-\$75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.25	\$2.25	\$1.90
May	150½	155½	93	Common milkers and	\$45-\$50	\$45-\$50	\$35-\$45	Live Poultry			
July	149½	155	94½	springers (each)				Chickens	16c	16c	16c
October	114½	117	89	Hogs				Roosters	12½c	12½c	13c
Oat Futures				Choice hogs	\$7.25-\$7.50	\$7.25	\$8.15-\$8.25	Ducks	15c	15c	16c
May	64½	66½	36½	Heavy sows	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$6.00	Geese	12½c	12½c	14c
July	64½	66	38½	Stags	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.00	Turkeys	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
Flax Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
May	173½	187	141	Choice lambs .....	..	..	7.00-7.50	No. 2 Red Top	\$12-14	\$12½-14	\$11-\$12½
July	175½	189½	143½	Best killing sheep .....	..	..	5.00-5.50	No. 2 Upland	\$11-13	\$11½-13	\$10-\$11
October	174½	..	145					No. 2 Timothy	\$15-\$16	\$15-\$16	\$16
								No. 2 Midland	\$8-\$11	\$8-\$11	..

A Few of the Best Novels

EACH
65¢

Here are one dozen of the recent novels that have had an enormous sale at \$1.50, but are now reduced. Each one of these is one of the very best stories for old or young, and no one who purchases will be disappointed

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm, by Kate Douglas Wiggin. A wholesome story of a country girl who completes the education of her maiden aunts.

Mr. Pratt, by Jos. C. Lincoln. A very humorous story of two young men from Wall Street, who went to Cape Cod to spend a few summer months living the "simple life."

Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son, by George Horace Lorimer. A series of letters written by John Graham, millionaire pork packer, of Chicago, to his son Pierrepont, who thinks that his chief duty is to spend the old man's money. Very humorous and entertaining.

Old Gorgon Graham, by George Horace Lorimer. More letters from John Graham to his son, Pierrepont.

"Freckles", by Gene Stratton Porter. A story of a country orphan boy who has exciting experiences in the lumber woods, and develops a love for the wild things of nature. Very entertaining and containing a breath of romance.

A Girl of the Limberlost, by Gene Stratton Porter. Another delightful country story, the hero this time being a big-hearted girl who loves nature.

Anne of Green Gables, by L. M. Montgomery. The story of a country girl who helps to educate a whole community. One of the most interesting and fascinating stories ever written.

Sowing Seeds in Danny, by Nellie L. McClung. Mrs. McClung is well known to the people of Western Canada. Her books are just as interesting as her speeches. They are full of human nature and quaint humor. A story of the West.

The Second Chance, by Nellie L. McClung. A sequel to "Sowing Seeds in Danny."

Lobo, Rag and Vixen, by Ernest Thompson Seton. Stories of animals that seem human in their intelligence. Interesting for all ages.

Krag and Johnny Bear, by Ernest Thompson Seton. Same as above.

The Man from Glengarry, by Ralph Connor. A story of the Ottawa lumber woods; and one of this author's best.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

A POET'S PRAISE

Come, John, what's that paper you study so long?
Why, the child of the farmers, big, healthy and strong!
The Grain Growers' Guide from the hub of the West,
And of all our farm papers, it's easily best.

All the news of the day it will promptly give out,
And it's able, moreover, to turn things about,
And see what's inside them and what they will do,
And who puts them forward—how they affect you.

If the big bugs at Ottawa put up a scheme,
That at first reading out is not all it would seem;
Well, the Grain Growers' Guide will be right on the spot,
To find what it will do and what it will not.

It champions the cause of the farmer down-trod,
And the man with the pick, and the man with the hod,
And the women folk, too, are looked after right well,
On the Homemakers' page, where their troubles they tell.

Just as long as this paper can weekly be bought,
Every farm home in Canada certainly ought
To subscribe in advance for as long as they can,
And help to the limit to further the plan.

To secure for our labor it's share of reward,
And there is not a worker who cannot afford
To hand a day's pay for a year of The Guide,
And he'll never regret it whatever betide.
—H.P.J.
Duval, Sask.

EIGHT MILLIONS FOR SEED GRAIN

Ottawa, March 19.—Just before the adjournment of the house tonight the vote of upwards of eight millions of dollars for the purchase of seed grain for Western farmers was passed; also the vote of two millions for relief for settlers other than seed grain. These millions went thru without much discussion.

Hon. J. W. Roche, Minister of the Interior, said that 48,000 applications for seed had been accepted and several thousand rejected. He repeated his statement of the other day to the effect that applications from the drought districts were received up to January 31, from areas near the drought districts up to February 20, and from other portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta up to March 10.

Banks May Take Lien

The Minister of Finance moved a resolution to amend the Bank Act by permitting the banks temporarily to lend money for the purchase of seed grain upon the security of the grain purchased, the crop to be grown therefrom, and the grain threshed from the crop. This amendment is to be deemed to have come into force on March 15 and it expires on the last day of August next.

Mr. White explained that the new provision would apply to the owner, tenant or occupier of land. This legislation was desirable in view of the need in increase of production and in view also of existing financial conditions. The general credit of the borrower would still be the controlling consideration in loans by the bank, but he believed that it would be of value to the borrowers to have this privilege as the banks would be more likely to lend in proper cases where they would obtain this additional security.

W. A. Buchanan inquired if the banks were prepared to avail themselves of this new legislation.

The Minister of Finance answered that the decision in each case must, of course, be left to the discretion of the banks. The government could not enact compulsory legislation unless they also supplied the banks with money. He believed, however, that the provision would be of value.

LAMB FEEDING AT LETHBRIDGE

The results of the winter feeding of lambs at the Lethbridge experimental station is of more particular interest to the alfalfa growers in that district, where at the present time a surplus of alfalfa hay is being raised and the question of disposing of this on the farm is becoming more and more important each season, owing to the fact that as yet very little breeding stock is kept by these farmers.

As conditions existed last fall, with grain so very high and a strong demand for hay, it seemed rather uncertain to the average farmer on irrigated land whether it would be safe to buy lambs, at the price asked, for feeding, and the consequence was that practically none were fed. The results obtained, however, from the feeding test just completed at the station are most satisfactory.

The following statement shows that the average profit per head realized was over one dollar:

	Group 1	Group 2
Cost of 230 lambs..	\$948.75	\$948.75
Cost of feed	281.26	297.55
Cost of labor (est.)	43.75	43.75
Interest on invest..	22.14	22.14
Total	\$1,295.90	\$1,312.19
Selling price	1,509.93	1,584.92
Net profit	\$214.03	\$272.73

Explanation of Experiment

During November last, 480 head of wether lambs were purchased from Raymond Knight, of Raymond, for experimental feeding purposes. A premium was paid for the tops when buying at \$4.12½ per head, which brought the cost of the lambs to 6½ cents per pound. These were run on the stubble on the farm for almost a month and were then divided into two equal lots, and fed alfalfa and alfalfa supplemented with oat sheaves respectively. Both lots received the same quantity of grain. They were fed thus for eighty days and were then sold to A. J. Bender, of the Vancouver and Prince Rupert Meat Company at 8 cents per pound, less one-half of one per cent. for insurance. A cut of ten head from each group was allowed.

In this experiment the alfalfa was valued at \$8 per ton in the stack, and the oat sheaves at \$10 per ton. The cost of the salt given is also included. The grain, which consisted of equal parts of oats and barley, fed whole, was charged at 1½ cents per pound, which is quite in keeping with the market price at the present time.

The actual cost of labor in experimental work is considerably higher than it is in the case of the average farmer, owing to the fact that smaller lots are fed and the daily feeds have to be accurately weighed and recorded. The labor in connection with the experiment is, therefore, computed on the following basis: That one man could look after and feed 1,000 head of lambs—he would need the use of a team and wagon a good deal of the time—allowing, then, \$50 a month for the man, it would cost \$87.50 to look after 500 head for three and a half months.

Interest on the amount invested for three and a half months at 8 per cent. is allowed.

The results of the experiment are only further proof of the greater profit in marketing crops "on the hoof" rather than in the ordinary way—another safe guess in favor of alfalfa.

The Two Groups

To determine the value of having a diversity of feed, the second group was given one-quarter of its roughage in the form of green oat sheaves and the balance alfalfa, as compared to group one, which was fed alfalfa alone. As above stated, both groups were given the same quantity of grain. On account of having the diversity of roughage the second group ate nearly 1,000 pounds more. This increase in amount eaten, together with the fact that slightly better use could be made of the food consumed, gave this group an average gain of nearly four pounds per head more than group one, and an increase in net profit of 26 cents per head. In this connection it should be stated that the green feed was short and rather fine in the straw, being of such a character that the lambs ate it up clean. The results obtained from the test would appear to warrant, when possible, the feeding of a small quantity of some other roughage along with alfalfa. Native hay of good quality—i.e., cut reasonably early—should give as good returns as the green oats fed in the above experiment.

THE SCREENINGS PROBLEM

In speaking on "Screenings as Feed for Stock" at the recent annual meeting of the Manitoba Live Stock Breeders' Association, J. D. McGregor suggested that the coarser part should be ground and sent back from terminal elevators to be fed on the farms. John R. Dymond, Seed Branch, Ottawa, in his investigations of the screenings problem (see Agricultural Gazette of Canada, May and September, 1914, and Annual Reports, Ontario Experimental Union, 1913 and 1914) states that over 60,000 tons of screenings would be taken from grain in terminal elevators for the year ending August 31, 1914. Approximately 40 per cent. of this consists of "black seeds," chiefly lamb's quarters and mustards. The remaining 60 per cent. or 36,000 tons, consists of scalps, succotash, flax and buckwheat screenings, and when carefully ground is a valuable stock feed.

Paying Freight on Weeds

Let us consider the financial aspect of the problem. The 1913 report of the

Saskatchewan Commission on Grain Markets places the average cost of hauling wheat from the farm to the railway station at 5 cents per bushel, local and terminal elevator charges at 2½ cents and average freight rates from Saskatchewan points to Fort William at 12 cents per bushel, making a total of 19½ cents per bushel. Taking Saskatchewan points as average location for the West, 60,000 tons or 2,000,000 bushels of screenings at 19½ cents per bushel represents \$390,000 charges in getting them to the terminal elevators.

How can this amount be saved to the producers of screenings and added to their feeding value on the farms of the West? To quote Mr. Dymond: "It is believed that a cleaner of simple design and of comparatively small cost of construction and operation could and should be used on every threshing machine to remove the screenings which otherwise are not removed until the grain is taken into the terminal elevator. . . . Cleaning in this way would, of course, increase the cost of threshing, but even then an enormous benefit would result to the farmer, not only by a great reduction in the expense of handling and transportation, but also thru its value as a feed for live stock on his own farm."

Seed Branch, Ottawa.

THE VALUE OF SCREENINGS

Screenings are very often considered as of no value. This is a mistake. The screenings are made up of seeds, the same as the grain, and these seeds contain the same food elements as the grains. To test the value of screenings an experiment was carried out by two students, Amos Ewen and Ephraim Westlund, at the North Dakota Agricultural College. They fed three pens of sheep. The first one was fed oats and bran, the second, pigeon grass seed, and the third, screenings. The feeding period covered 10 weeks. It was, to some, a little surprising to find that the sheep getting the oats and bran made the smallest gains. The screenings lot made 34 pounds more gain and used up only 12 pounds more screenings than lot one ate of the oats and bran. The lot that were fed the pigeon grass seed made 16 pounds more gain than the oat and bran lot and used up 12 pounds more of the pigeon grass seed than lot one ate of the bran and oats. This experiment brings out the value of the screenings that so often are left in the grain and nothing received for them.

WHEAT SUBSTITUTES

Wheat is one of the best of poultry feeds. I have been in the habit of prescribing it in every ration. But what are we to do now when wheat is soaring in price until it will have to be regarded as a sort of occasional dessert instead of a staple diet, if indeed we dare to feed it at all?

Fortunately, there are other grains that have not gone so far skyward in price. Oats are esteemed above wheat by many persons and are still within reach. Barley is an excellent poultry feed, and it is still a moderate priced grain. Corn has been higher in price and still it was not cut off the list for profitable feeding. Spring is coming and with it the possibility of raising plenty of chicken feed. So "who's afraid?"

If you have a rye patch near the farmyard, you are fortunate in having a supply of feed in the very near future. An alfalfa patch is just as good and every farm should have a small one for the chickens to run in at will. In it grow grasshoppers and other delectable insects for chickens. If there is neither alfalfa nor rye near enough for the chickens to reach, sow a patch of rape just as soon as the ground can be worked. Keep the chickens off of it until it has made a little growth. Then let them into it and watch them mow it down.

If oats are not raised yearly as a farm crop, have a small plot sowed where it will be cut in due time and hauled to the yard. There is no need to bother about the threshing, for the hens can do that to their own satisfaction quite as well as a machine can, and the straw furnishes desirable litter.

It is time now to plan for next year's poultry feed and to take the possible price of wheat into consideration in so planning.—Nebraska Farmer.

D. & D.

Many farmers are Cycloning now and all will be **CYCLONING** and **GOOSE-NECKING** by-and-by. The farmers who have greater faith than the bankers, will use The Professor Shaw Weeding and Mulching Harrow, on their growing grain; only weighs 200 lbs., and will cover forty acres per day. Farmers can be depended upon to do what will pay.

Striking Testimonials from Western Farmers

Written under the name of "Westerner" under date of January 13, 1915, in The Farmer's Advocate, the following paragraph will be found:

"I have used a new implement, the Cyclone Weed Destroyer, on my summerfallow this past season, and can say without hesitation that it is the best cultivator I have ever used on summerfallow as a destroyer of Canada thistle and other weeds, and, as to conserving moisture, I had no difficulty in making mud balls from soil just under the two-inch dust blanket at any time during the past hot, dry summer."

Also the following paragraphs written to the Service Department of The Farmer's Advocate:

"I have used the Cyclone on one-half of my summerfallow; on the other half have used the disc harrow as a private test, and I find that the land disced is dried out to the bottom of the discing, about 4 inches."

How did you find the moisture content on the land you have worked with the Cyclone?

"Splendid all through this dry summer; the soil beneath the 2-inch mulch made by the Cyclone could be squeezed into mud balls."

"Nearer perfection as a thistle destroyer than anything I have ever seen. In driving about 15 miles the other day, I saw several fields in which Duckfoot Cultivator had been used on Canada thistles; result—Canada thistles were in rows but not much harmed."

"Since I have seen what the Cyclone will do in killing Canada thistles completely, and as these are one of our worst weeds, I would choose the Cyclone every time."

"I am confident that it is a most useful implement in preparing summerfallow, as I have been surprised at the way the moisture has been held beneath the dust blanket formed by the Cyclone."

(H. U. Walker, of Carnegie, is in the class with the best dry soil culturists in the West).

Re Cyclone Weed Destroyer

1. (a) For what purpose did you buy this machine? To kill weeds.
(b) Did it answer this purpose? Fairly well.
(c) If not, why not? It didn't clean well. Soil is too sticky.
(d) What was your treatment of the soil previous to using the Cyclone—in particular state when you plowed and how deep? Plowed deep in May.
 2. (a) How do you find the moisture content of the land you have worked with the Cyclone? Best ever.
(b) How does the moisture content compare with other similar land on which other cultivators have been used? Would say it is superior to other tools to conserve moisture.
 3. How do you find the draft in working the machine, compared with the same length of the Disc, Duckfoot or Spring-tooth Cultivators? About half.
 4. How have you found the Cyclone in regard to repairs? Nil.
 5. It is claimed that this machine is superior to other cultivators in cutting Canada and Sow Thistle and other noxious weeds. How do you find it? When the ground is dry will beat any cultivator I have seen.
 6. If you had occasion to buy a cultivator for some other farm would you buy a Cyclone or some other cultivator—give the reason? On any medium to light soil it would be worth 4 Duckfoot cultivators.
 7. (a) Have you tried the Cyclone in working down new breaking? Yes.
(b) If so, what results have you had? Cuts it up good, so that it backsets or harrows down well.
 8. What is your impression of the D. & D. Cyclone as a cultivating implement for dry farming land? Indispensable. E. W. BRETT, Regina Plains.
- I think after heavy rains on heavy soil for small weeds the Duckfoot could be used better the first few days. Cyclone shines when top is dry.

The following is what the celebrated market gardener of Kildonan has to say about the D. & D. Cyclone:

JAMES TRIBE EXPERIMENTAL GARDENS

Kildonan W., August 26, 1914.

"Messrs. Dodds & Detwiler, Winnipeg."

"Dear Sirs:—I saw in The Farmer's Advocate your Cyclone advertisement and purchased one. I think it is my duty to write you and inform you how satisfied and pleased I am with my Cyclone Weed Destroyer. It has saved me more money this year in labor than the cost of the Cyclone. I have two farms and the Cyclone was used on only one of them and the results are very striking in the cost of labor. I consider it the best labor-saving implement ever introduced. My neighbors on each side of my farm have borrowed it and are of the same opinion as myself. I think it will be in use by every practical farmer and gardener in the near future."

"I should have written you before, but wished to see its effect on the crops, which has exceeded my expectations. If any of your friends wish to see the results I shall be pleased to show them. The Cyclone has been in use all this season and has not cost me one cent for repairs, and no loss of time to keep it in working order, as it is strongly made and has nothing to get out of order. Two horses handle my 8-foot Cyclone well."

"You are at liberty to use the above letter if you wish."

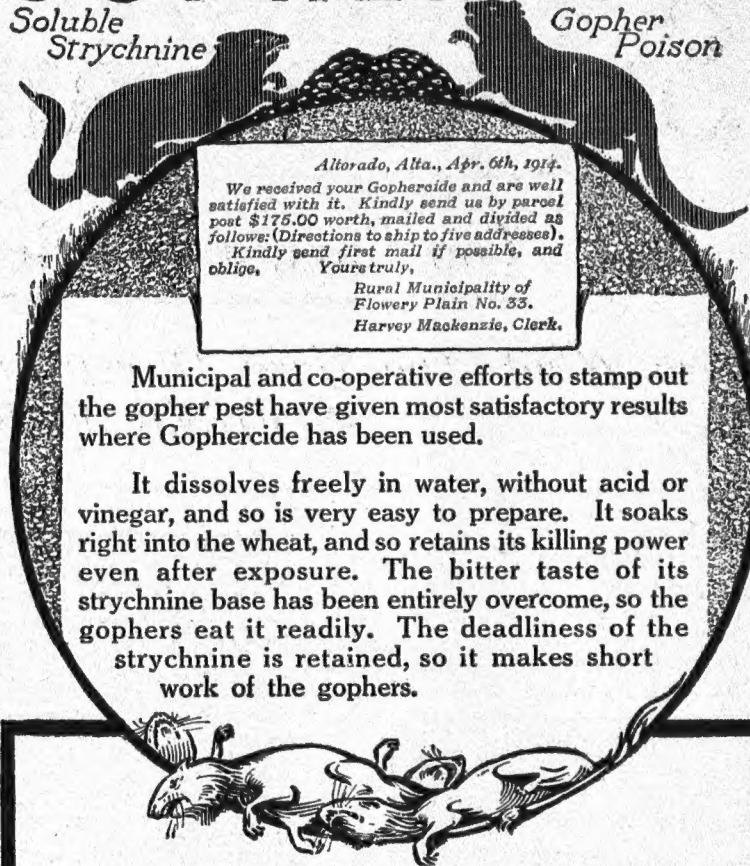
Yours truly (Signed) JAS. TRIBE.

P.S.—Please send me price of your Gooseneck Cultivator at your convenience.

D. & D.**Rural Municipalities Endorse GOPHERCIDE**

Soluble Strychnine

Gopher Poison



Altitude, Alta., Apr. 6th, 1914.

We received your Gophercide and are well satisfied with it. Kindly send us by parcel post \$175.00 worth, mailed and divided as follows: (Directions to ship to five addressees). Kindly send first mail if possible, and oblige,

Yours truly,
Rural Municipality of
Flowery Plain No. 33.
Harvey Mackenzie, Clerk.

Municipal and co-operative efforts to stamp out the gopher pest have given most satisfactory results where Gophercide has been used.

It dissolves freely in water, without acid or vinegar, and so is very easy to prepare. It soaks right into the wheat, and so retains its killing power even after exposure. The bitter taste of its strychnine base has been entirely overcome, so the gophers eat it readily. The deadliness of the strychnine is retained, so it makes short work of the gophers.

One 50c. package of Gophercide will poison enough wheat to kill hundreds of gophers. Get a package or more from your druggist and make an active campaign against the pests this spring.

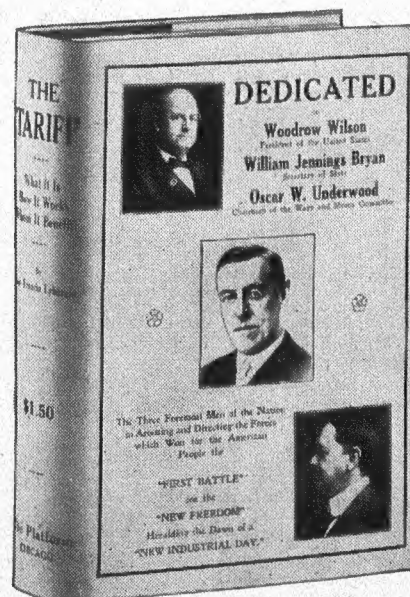
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The Tariff

By LEE FRANCIS LYBARGER

**What it is
How it works
and Whom it
benefits**



This book is a complete exposure of the system of robbery by which revenues are raised from the tariff. It is particularly timely because it shows just what the tariff can do and cannot do. The arguments for and against "Protection," "Free Trade," and "Tariff for Revenue" are here presented in popular form for the ordinary reader. Mr. Lybarger shows that in some cases the tariff costs more than the goods, and he shows conclusively who pays the tariff and who gets the benefit from it. He also deals with such questions as "The Tariff and the Farmer," and "Protection and Labor." This is the most complete and exhaustive work on the tariff in the English language, and is of great value to any person who wishes to understand the tariff question.

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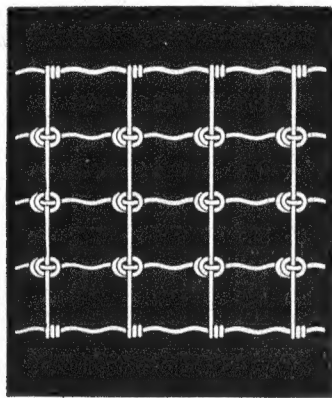
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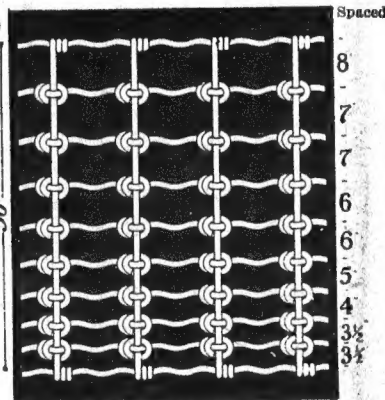
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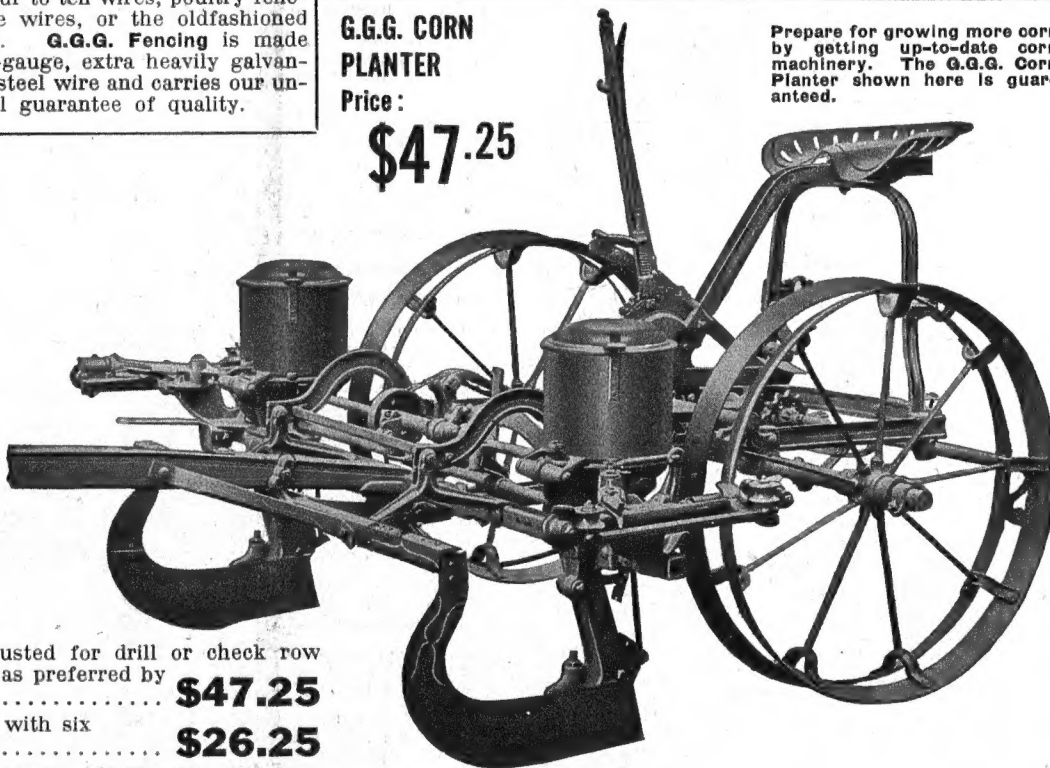


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